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Michigan History Magazine

VOLUME II

OCTOBER, 1918

NUMBER 4

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MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

A STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

ORGANIZED MAY 28, 1913

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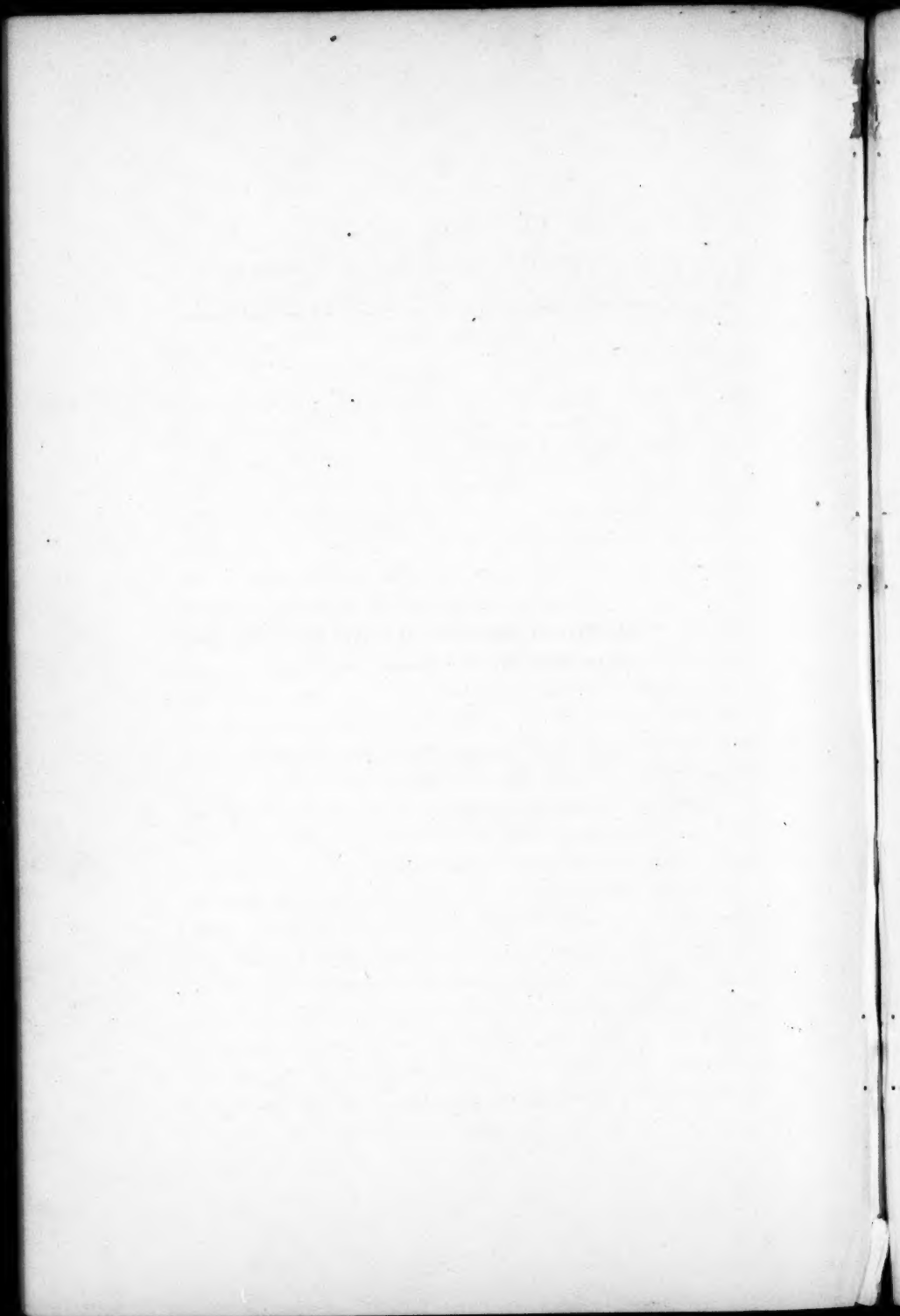
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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

VOLUME II, No. 4, OCTOBER, 1918



MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

VOL. II, No. 4

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WHOLE No. 6

Hist. U. U. C.
West. History & Geog.
TIME was when universities looked upon the idea of a doctoral dissertation in State history with disfavor; and even yet in some universities and colleges the question is raised whether for serious study State history is worth while. There is evidence of change in this attitude, seen in the titles of doctoral dissertations, in series of histories such as those planned and published by the Carnegie Institution, in the increasing volume of serious work done by scholars outside of academic life and in the growing attention given to State history in textbooks approved for preparatory schools.

The change seems to be involved in recent tendencies in the whole study and writing of American history, one of which has produced the modern seminar, which with its new method and intensive work has shifted attention from the broad general movements to epochs, phases, or topics of history of relatively narrow scope; the cultivation of these narrower fields, including State history, has effected a sort of division of labor among scholars conducing to greater thoroughness of research, minuteness of investigation and perhaps greater care in the presentation of results. Another tendency is the emphasis upon social, economic and civic influences, for which State history furnishes a unique laboratory; particularly in universities and colleges supported by the State there is a quick sense of the more immediate obligation of the institution to the State which gives it life and of the relation of the

student to the duties and obligations of citizenship therein. Convenience has doubtless been a factor, since a fairly complete collection of source materials for State history can be assembled in the State university, and other needed materials are to be found within easy reach at the Capitol or elsewhere in the State. The assistance of State historical commissions and societies in gathering materials for students and in publishing their theses has been of practical value.

State history while local in a sense is national in meaning, every important phase of it having its place in some larger national development. In Michigan, the University authorities have noted the interest which the intellectual class, men and women of influence in the constituency of the University, have for this and other reasons taken in the University's attention to State history and the prestige this work has added to the University.

In view of the friendly attitude of our own University towards the study of Michigan history it may be of use to students to have at hand a list of subjects suitable for the master's or doctor's dissertation, and the following are suggested from a list of several hundred on file at the office of the Historical Commission:

- The French régime in Michigan
- Michigan under the British
- Michigan Territorial politics
- The rise and fall of the Whig party in Michigan
- Periods of political change in Michigan since the Civil War
- The political history of Detroit
- The State constitutions of Michigan, 1835-1909
- The Governors of Michigan, 1835-1918
- The Michigan Supreme Court

*See Vol. 1
Michigan for Notes*

- Legislative history of local government in Michigan
- Legislation in Michigan since the Civil War
- Michigan's contributions to National legislation
- An historical study in typical industries of Michigan
- Agricultural history of the southern peninsula of Michigan
- Pine lumbering in Michigan and Maine; A study in methods and markets
- Economic history of the Saginaw Valley
- Growth and development of manufactures in Michigan since the Civil War
- The Michigan iron and copper industries
- Legislative protection of the natural resources of Michigan
- Development of commerce and shipbuilding on the Great Lakes
- Legislative protection of industries in Michigan and Canada
- Legislative history of the protection of labor in Michigan and Wisconsin
- The History of Trade-unionism and labor disputes in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois
- Wages and prices in Michigan, 1880-1914
- Development of Michigan railroad transportation
- Development of electric interurban traffic in Michigan
- The telephone and telegraph in Michigan
- History of the postoffice and post communication in Michigan
- State finance in Michigan, 1865-1914
- Michigan's banking laws, 1837-1887
- Michigan in National financial crises
- Taxation of public utilities in Michigan
- The Indians of the Great Lakes region in relation to the settlement and growth of Michigan
- A comparative study of the growth of population in the

States of the Old Northwest since the Civil War
Foreign immigration to Michigan since 1865
Michigan and Negro slavery
The Free Negro in Michigan
Michigan in the wars of the Nation, 1812-1918
Economic conditions in Michigan during the Civil War
History of the public health in Michigan
History of public education in Michigan
History of denominational education in Michigan
History of industrial and technical education in Michigan
The newspaper press in Michigan since the Civil War
Social service of Catholicism in Michigan
Indian missions and missionaries in Michigan, 1765-1839

IN response to requests from teachers for a list of questions in local history adapted to the pupil's experience, the following are among the many hundreds that might prove useful:

1. What Indian tribe originally inhabited your county?
What is the meaning of the name of the tribe?
2. Where were the Indian villages, and why there?
3. What important Indian trails cross your county?
4. What other reminders of Indian occupation can still be seen in your county?
5. Did you ever open an Indian mound? Why should not relics be taken from these mounds except by experts?
6. How did the white settlers get along with the Indians in your county? Why and how did the Indians disappear?
7. What stories, myths or legends do you remember that are associated with these Indians?

8. What places associated with the Indians in your county are worthy of being permanently marked?
9. What Indian reservations, if any, have been made at different times in your county? What reservation is in or near your county now?
10. What were the largest villages or cities near your county when it was first settled?
11. What special advantages had your county to attract settlers?
12. What rivers of your county have been of most use to settlers, and how?
13. What are the chief things to note about the climate, surface, soil and products of your county?
14. How does your county compare in these respects with neighboring counties?
15. What kinds of trees are found in your county?
16. What Indian treaties have affected the land contained in your county?
17. When were the lands of your county first surveyed?
18. At what land offices have the lands of your county been entered?
19. Do you know of any notable cases in which land titles in your county have been disputed?
20. Has your county witnessed any notable improvements of harbors, rivers, roads, canals, and railroads? Where, when, and to what extent?
21. Where and what are the chief manufactories of your county?
22. When and where were founded the first banks in your county? Who were the first bankers?
23. When was your county organized? Earlier or later than neighboring counties?

24. What were the names and boundaries of the first townships in your county?
25. Name the present townships of your county.
26. What is the origin and meaning of the names of your county, townships, cities and villages?
27. When and where was the first settlement made in your county? Why there? By whom?
28. Who were the first officers of your county?
29. Has your county had any "paper cities"? Where? When? Who promoted them?
30. What is the population of your county now? Greater or less than that of neighboring counties?
31. In what part of your county is the population greatest? Why?
32. Can you give the number of bushels of each important cereal raised in your county last year?
33. Are people from any particular State of the Union more numerous in your county than from other States?
34. What nationality are the foreign-born of your county? Has this always been so?
35. Have there been any social or religious colonies in the settlement of your county?
36. Is any part of your county specially backward in growth? Why?
37. Who are the noted men and women in the history of your county?
38. Describe the social gatherings and amusements of pioneer days in your county
39. Compare the old and new household economies
40. What was the first spot to attract settlers in your

township? Why? Who were the settlers? Where from?

41. What was the date of the first store in your township?
First postoffice? First frame house?
42. Where and when was the first village platted in your township? What name, and why?
43. Where were the first schools established, and who were the first teachers?
44. What were the first churches, and who were the ministers?
45. Who were the first doctors in your township? First lawyers?
46. Where was the first mill in your city or village?
47. Do you know any way in which the settlement of your township was influenced by a stream, Indian trail, lake, spring of water, marsh, high hill, dense forest, specially open land, or other physical characteristic?
48. What reminders of the Indian occupation of your township can still be seen?
49. What sites of historic interest in your village or city are worthy of being permanently marked?
50. Have you a museum of Indian and pioneer relics in your city or county?
51. What clubs and patriotic organizations has your city, and how have they shown an interest in local history and good citizenship?
52. Does your school teach the history of your county and State? If not, why?
53. Does your public library have a set of the *Michigan Historical Collections*? Have you read in these volumes?
54. What important events in your county's history are

approaching a quarter or semi-centennial?

55. Do you know what your attic, basement, storeroom and office contain in the shape of old letters, diaries, account-books, scrap-books, family records, photographs, etc.?
 56. Have you planned to start a County Historical Society?
 57. Make a list of pioneers of your county now over seventy years old who have lived in the county twenty-five years
 58. Has your county paper a "Historical Column"?
 59. Is there any person or organization in your county that is making a list of the soldiers of your county in the Great War and gathering data about them?
 60. Is there any organization in your county that is making a systematic effort to collect historical records of the war, such as recruiting posters, resolutions and reports of public meetings, announcements and orders made by railroads, mills, factories, and mines, educational records and reports, price lists, propaganda material, photographs, soldiers' letters, sermons and addresses, newspaper clippings, etc.?
-

THE prize essay contest of the Michigan Historical Commission on "Why the United States is at War" has been decided in favor of the following contestants:

Group I, "Teachers in the Public High and Elementary schools," prize divided between Mr. E. W. Tiegs, Principal of the Forest Park School, Crystal Falls, and Miss Anna Bernice Perry, Lovell Street School, Kalamazoo.

Group II, "Students in Normal College and Normal Schools," Miss Etta Kinch, Ypsilanti.

Group III, "Students in the University of Michigan, the Michigan Agricultural College, the Michigan College of Mines, and the University of Detroit," prize divided between Mr. Edwin J. Draper, Ann Arbor, and Miss Dorothea McBride, East Lansing.

Group IV, "Students in all other Michigan Colleges and Schools not included in Groups I, II and III," Mr. Mahlon H. Buell, Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.

The committee on prizes consists of President Harry B. Hutchins, University of Michigan; President Frank S. Kedzie, Michigan Agricultural College; President Fred W. McNair, Michigan College of Mines; President Charles McKenny, Michigan State Normal College; Hon. Fred L. Keeler, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Rt. Rev. Monsignor F. A. O'Brien, Dean of Nazareth Academy, and Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, President Michigan Historical Commission, chairman.

A prize essay of \$50 was offered in each group. Two of the winning essays are published in this number of the *Michigan History Magazine* and the others will be published in later numbers. Several of the essays in each group which did not win prizes were of high merit. We are assured that the contest has done much to stimulate the interest of teachers and students in the historical causes of the war.

The contest for 1918-19 has been announced as follows:

TIME

October 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919.

SUBJECT

"The Essential Conditions of Permanent World Peace."

MANAGEMENT

The Michigan Historical Commission has set aside the sum of \$200 to be expended in four prizes of \$50 each, to four groups

of competitors in educational institutions of Michigan, for the best essays on "The Essential Conditions for Permanent World Peace."

ELIGIBILITY

Group I. Teachers in Public High and Elementary Schools, and other schools of equal grade.

Group II. Students in Normal College and Normal Schools.

Group III. Students in the University of Michigan, the Michigan Agricultural College, the Michigan College of Mines, and the University of Detroit.

Group IV. Students in all other Michigan Schools and Colleges not included in Groups I-III.

Winners of prizes in the contest of 1917-18 are not eligible for the present contest.

COMMITTEE ON PRIZES

President Harry B. Hutchins, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

President Frank S. Kedzie, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.

President Fred W. McNair, Michigan College of Mines, Houghton.

President Charles McKenny, State Normal College, Ypsilanti.

Hon. Fred L. Keeler, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. A. O'Brien, Nazareth Academy, Kalamazoo.

Hon. C. M. Burton, Detroit, President Michigan Historical Commission, Chairman.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

The method of treatment must be primarily historical. The

essays should bring to bear upon the subject all of the essential facts of recent or remote history relative thereto.

The text must be amply fortified with references for all important statements and be accompanied with a bibliography of the works consulted.

As competitors may not have equally easy access to large libraries, stress will be laid, in awarding the prizes, upon the degree of thoroughness and intelligence with which the available sources are used.

The essay must be the competitor's own work, accurate as to facts, dates and citations, and well written.

It is suggested to teachers that the essays written by students be given credit in the English and history work where possible.

In order to enter this contest, application must reach the Secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan, on or before February 1, 1919. The Secretary will assign to each applicant a number, which will be sealed at the office of the Commission until after the contest. Essays should be signed only with number.

All essays must be typed. They should not contain more than 4,000 words.

Essays must reach the Secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan, on or before April 30, 1919. Announcement of the winners will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

IN the school prize essay contest given by the Michigan Historical Commission in 1917-18, award could be made of only one prize, to Earl Brown of the Muskegon High School, whose

essay on "Our Soldiers, Past and Present," will be published in the January number of the Magazine.

The subject of the contest for the ensuing year is, "What Our School (or County) Has Done to Help Win the War." The conditions of the contest are the same as those given in the January number of the *Michigan History Magazine* for 1918, pp. 17-19.

AT the annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society in May, 1918, the following report was made by the Committee on the Burial Place and Memorial of Judge William A. Fletcher:

"Your committee, appointed at the annual meeting of 1916, and continued at last year's meeting, to investigate the last resting place of the body of William A. Fletcher, the first Chief Justice of the State of Michigan, and a suitable marking or memorial for it, is now able to report satisfactory and successful progress.

"The committee wishes first to express its deep sorrow at the death, last year, of its chairman, Judge Rollin H. Person, by whom, in connection with his paper on Judge Fletcher, delivered before this Society two years ago, this investigation was started. The Society will otherwise take account of the loss of Judge Person, but we feel especially regretful that he could not have lived to realize the success of the investigation along the lines he had pointed out.

"It will be remembered that the depositions secured from Mr. Titus Hutzel, of Ann Arbor, stated that when he was Superintendent of the Water Works there, some eighteen years ago, in digging to lay pipes through Felch Park, an abandoned cemetery, he came upon an iron coffin, which was identified

by the memory of Mr. Hutzel's mother as that of Judge Fletcher, buried there in 1853. There were no relatives interested, and no demand for its removal, as had been done with other bodies in this cemetery, and Mr. Hutzel re-interred the casket, leaving it as unmarked as before.

"Your committee had several conferences with the committee of the Michigan Bar Association, Mr. Martin J. Cavanaugh, of Ann Arbor, chairman, appointed for a joint investigation of this matter with us, and finally authorized Mr. Hutzel to secure the foreman who worked for him when the casket was found, to dig, with other help, in search of the grave. The casket was again found, only five or six feet from where ground was broken, and on the 21st of this month, in presence of Titus Hutzel, Julius Gruber and M. E. Easterly, digging, R. A. Dolph, undertaker, Junius E. Beal and Byron A. Finney, of this committee, and other witnesses, the casket was exhumed and carefully and successfully carried to the vault in Forest Hill Cemetery, whither so many of the other occupants of the abandoned cemetery had long ago been removed.

"Through a glass covering, protected by a movable iron lid, the face could be seen, and several articles of dress, exactly as described in the deposition secured by Judge Person, and there is no doubt in the minds of the committee that we have now the actual remains of Judge Fletcher. Since the casket was placed in the vault, the Cemetery Board has had a meeting, and offers us a prominent and attractive place for its permanent burial, a small triangle near the vault, without charge except the usual cost of interment. No other grave would be on this plot, and it is expected that some proper monument would be erected. This we feel can be guaranteed, and secured, perhaps from the State, the Historical Commis-

sion, or by private subscription. We may refer to the action of this Society last year, by resolution asking the State and several organizations to join with us in this memorial. The committee has been to some twenty-five dollars expense for which it may expect reimbursement somehow. Mr. Hutzel and Mr. Dolph kindly donated their services. The committee would like to be continued another year.

(Signed)

"JUNIUS E. BEAL.

"BYRON A. FINNEY."

The report was accepted, and Mr. Junius E. Beal and Mr. B. A. Finney of Ann Arbor, and Mr. W. L. Jenks of Port Huron, were appointed as a committee to co-operate with the State Bar Association, the University of Michigan, the City of Ann Arbor, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other organizations interested, in choosing and purchasing a suitable monument or marking for the grave of Judge Fletcher.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Titus Hutzel and Mr. R. A. Dolph of Ann Arbor for their public service in recovering Judge Fletcher's remains.

Ann. M.

At this meeting the following persons were made honorary members of the Society: Mr. C. M. Burton, Detroit; Mr. W. L. Jenks, Port Huron; Mr. Gerrit Van Schelven, Holland; Rt. Rev. Monsignor F. A. O'Brien, Kalamazoo; Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, Ann Arbor; Mr. James Hazen Hyde, Paris, France; Mrs. William H. Wait, Ann Arbor; Mrs. Florence Babbitt, Ypsilanti; Mrs. Basil Clarke, Flint; Mrs. M. B. Ferrey, Lansing.

The following Trustees continue in office for the year 1918-1919: Clarence M. Burton, Detroit; William L. Jenks, Port Huron; William L. Clements, Bay City; Clarence E. Bement, Lansing; Gerrit Van Schelven, Holland; Rt. Rev. Monsignor F. A. O'Brien, Kalamazoo; Augustus C. Carton, East Tawas; Woodbridge N. Ferris, Big Rapids; Junius E. Beal, Ann Arbor; Alvah L. Sawyer, Menominee. Mr. Carton and Mr. Van Schelven were continued as President and Vice-President respectively.

For a report of the papers read at this meeting see the July number of the Magazine.

THE third Upper Peninsula meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society held at Marquette, August 21-23, jointly with the Marquette County Historical Society, was distinguished by an earnest patriotic spirit and devotion to the history of the Peninsula, and by a large and steady attendance throughout the sessions.

The success of the meeting owed much to the faithful service of the local secretary, Miss Alma Olson, who is the librarian of the Peter White Public Library and an executive of unusual ability. Under her guidance the work of the new society in Marquette County should make rapid progress. Much of the fine spirit of the meeting was due also to Miss Olive Pendill, who with the late Hon. Dan H. Ball and others founded the organization. Thanks are due to all those who took part in the program and provided entertainment, as well as to the people of Marquette who attended the session.

The papers read at the meeting were as follows: Hon. James Russell (Marquette), *Hon. Peter White*; Hon. George W. Bates (Detroit), *Hon. Dan H. Ball*; Mr. Thomas B. Wyman (Munising), *Munising in History*; Mrs. Ella Cox Whitmore (Munising), *Pioneer Days in Munising*; Mrs. W. G. King (Marquette), *Historical and Patriotic Work of the Marquette Chapter, D. A. R.*; Hon. Chase S. Osborn (Sault Ste. Marie), *America After the War*; Rev. Wm. F. Gagnieur, S. J. (Sault Ste. Marie), *A Critical Review of Longfellow's Hiawatha*; Judge John W. Stone (Lansing), *Some Remarks Upon the History of the Northwest, the Upper Peninsula, and Marquette County*; D. H. Merritt (Marquette), *History of Marquette Ore Docks*; Rev. Charles J. Johnson (Marquette), *The Stars and Stripes in the Ojibway Country*; Mr. E. C. Anthony (Negaunee), *Early Political History of Marquette County*; Mr. J. E. Jopling (Marquette), *The Iron Industry*; Mr. B. W. Wright (Marquette), *Mr. Harlow*; Principal E. W. Tiegs (Crystal Falls), *Why the United States Is at War*. Addresses were given by Mrs. M. B. Ferrey (Lansing), *Local History and Patriotism*; Prof. C. H. Van Tyne (Ann Arbor), *Our Obligations to Our Allies*; George W. Rowell, Jr. (Marquette), *Cloverland*; Very Rev. F. X. Barth (Escanaba), *Americanism vs. Germanism*. Pioneer reminiscences were given by Dr. T. A. Felch (Ishpeming), Mr. Peter Dolf and Mr. Robert Blemhuber of Marquette, Mr. Alfred W. Lord of Hancock, and others.

Fr. M. Jodocy delivered the invocation at the opening session. Mayor F. H. Begole, Mr. J. M. Longyear, and Dr. T. A. Felch of Ishpeming, the latter respectively president and vice-president of the Marquette society, presided at the several sessions. President A. C. Carton of the State society not being able to be present, his response to the Mayor's and Mr. Long-

year's words of welcome was read by the secretary; the response was later published in the *Mining Journal* and deserves careful attention for its emphasis upon the duties of an historical society in war time and particularly the duties of a society working in the Upper Peninsula.

Music was furnished by Mr. Alex Finlay, Mrs. George P. Leonard, Mrs. Arthur Young, Mrs. Louis Vierling, Miss Esther Swanson, Miss Grace Zerbel, Miss Norma Ross, and Miss Flora Retallic. Fr. Gagnieur gave an interesting piano demonstration of Indian music. Patriotic numbers abounded, among them "The Marseillaise," sung in French by Mrs. Arthur Young. The community singing was enjoyed by all, especially the old time songs. Mrs. W. G. King's words were used with "Michigan, My Michigan."

Thursday morning a very enjoyable automobile ride was taken by guests to points of historic and scenic interest in Marquette and the surrounding country. A delightful luncheon provided by the Marquette society was enjoyed at the "Inn," presided over by the genial mayor of Marquette. None who attended the meeting will forget the many marks of kindly attention shown by Mr. Begole for the comfort of all present.

On the closing day of the meeting Mr. A. L. Sawyer, trustee of the State Society and its special representative in the Upper Peninsula, extended an invitation in behalf of the newly founded historical society of Menominee County to hold the next Upper Peninsula meeting at Menominee. The invitation was heartily pressed by Mr. Michael J. Doyle, mayor of Menominee, in behalf of the city and the society. Mr. Doyle was a delegate from the Menominee County Society. Other invitations will be welcomed by the State Society and will be acted upon by the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in Lansing next May.

Special thanks are due to the ^{Michigan} *Mining Journal* and the *Chronicle* for the splendid manner in which they reported the proceedings of the meeting, including many of the papers. Thanks are due for assistance rendered by the members of the G. A. R., who were guests of honor at the sessions held Thursday and Friday evenings. Thanks are due also to the members of the D. A. R. and to the clubs and committees which aided so loyally the efforts of Miss Olson and Miss Pendill.

THE midwinter meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held at Hastings, Barry County, Jan. 22-23, 1919.

AT a meeting of the Michigan Authors' Association ^{officer} in Detroit, June 15, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Hon. Louis James Rosenberg
 First Vice-President—Mrs. Josephine B. Sullivan-Conlon
 Second Vice-President—Ward McCauley
 Third Vice-President—William F. Cornell
 Recording Secretary—David Chalmers Nimmo
 Corresponding Secretary—Dr. E. L. M. Bristol
 Treasurer—Peter Grant
 Counsel—Charles H. Stevenson
 Librarian—Mrs. G. W. Barlow
 Press Representative and Secretary Board of Directors—
 Mrs. Pruella Janet Sherman
 Auditors—Dr. Charles L. Arnold and Mrs. Wadsworth Warren

Following is the Board of Directors:

Hon. Chase S. Osborn, Sault Ste. Marie

Mrs. Marie Frink, Ann Arbor.

William Wallace Cook, Marshall

Col. M. J. Phillips, Owosso

Stanislas Keenan, Eloise

Norman Hackett, Detroit

Winfield Lionel Scott, Detroit

Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Detroit

Adam Strohm, Detroit

Miss Jennie O. Starkey, Detroit

Dr. James Henderson, Detroit

Frank B. Taylor, Detroit

The newly elected president, Mr. Rosenberg, author of several well-known volumes and a lecturer of note, was for a number of years connected with the American consular service in Spain and later in South America.

REPORTS FROM THE COUNTIES

THE State is indebted to Mr. Robert Wright, president of the Alger County Historical Society and editor of the *Cloverland Farmer* at Munising, for several valuable papers and museum articles recently received. The Alger County Society was ably represented at the recent Marquette historical meeting by Mr. Thomas B. Wyman and Mrs. Ella Cox Whitmore in papers on the history of Munising.

A meeting of the Three Oaks Historical Society in Berrien County was held May 14, 1918, with interesting papers and music. Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President—E. K. Warren

Vice-President—Fred Edinger

Secretary—Mrs. M. A. Wilson

Treasurer—Emery Sherwood

Mr. George Fox, curator of the Chamberlain Memorial Museum at Three Oaks, is preparing a descriptive catalogue of the same for the Magazine. Mr. E. K. Warren is a benefactor of the museum.

The Woman's Club at Niles has done creditable work in marking the traditional resting place of Fr. Allouez, S. J.

The Clinton County Pioneer Society held a meeting June 15 at St. Johns, the principal speaker being Dr. J. L. Snyder, former president of the Michigan Agricultural College. On August 17 the society held a pioneer picnic on the school

grounds at DeWitt, with Judge Searles the principal speaker. Some time ago the society marked with a boulder the site of the first house in DeWitt, and this year has ordered a boulder and tablet with appropriate inscription to be placed at the grave of its builder, Captain David Scott, who settled there October 4, 1833. At the June meeting the following officers were elected:

President—T. H. Townsend, St. Johns
Vice-President—Jerome Dills, DeWitt
Secretary—Mrs. C. L. Pearce, DeWitt
Treasurer—John T. Daniells, St. Johns
Necrologist—Mrs. Abbie E. Dills

The Delta County Pioneer and Historical Society was represented at the Marquette historical meeting by its president, Very Rev. Francis X. Barth, of Escanaba, who gave an eloquent and patriotic address on "Americanism vs. Germanism."

The Eaton County Pioneer Society held its forty-eighth annual meeting Aug. 20, 1918, at Charlotte. A picnic dinner was enjoyed, after which Rev. Alfred T. Way of the M. E. Church made a patriotic address. The old officers were continued for the coming year.

The fiftieth annual picnic of the Genesee County Pioneer Association was attended by over 7,000 people, the occasion being a war program, with slogans of "No German-made Peace" and "Win the War." Appropriate remarks by Hon.

*first
marker*

Mark W. Stevens, president of the association, were followed with addresses by Rev. Seth Reed, Rev. Pengelly, and Rev. Field, reporting various phases of war work. Attorney George W. Cook, president of the Flint Board of Education, spoke upon "The Public Schools and Democracy." Mr. J. Dallas Dort closed the program with an appeal for war service and sacrifice by every individual.

This program is typical of what should and can be done by county pioneer and historical organizations to help win the war. The meetings should center about patriotic work, and can do so without sacrificing work on the history of the communities, a work which must go on parallel with war work, like every other civic activity. The gathering of records, especially the war records, the collecting of relics for the museum, the celebrating of historic events, the marking of historic sites, and the study of State history, need not interfere with war work and should form a part of the activity of every county historical organization during the war.

The Old Settlers' Association of the Grand Traverse region met for its thirty-seventh annual reunion at Charlevoix, June 26, 1918. Owing to the illness of the president of the association, Hon. Archibald Buttars, Mayor S. M. Rose of Charlevoix presided at the meeting. Six of the seven counties in the association—Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Leelanau and Emmet—were represented by delegates, Kal-kaska alone not responding to roll call.

Many copies of a short history of this section of the State compiled by Messrs. Wait and Anderson were eagerly grasped by the pioneers, and several hundreds of pictures of the early

settlers brought to mind the memory and services of those who were, but are not now, among us.

Following is the paper prepared by Mrs. S. C. Despres of Traverse City, historian of the association:

To the Officers and Members of the Old Settlers' Association:

With the close of another year of our Society's existence, we find many things to be added to our History's pages.

Our society differs from the average organization in this respect, that while we seem to be growing less each year, and many of our older members are called home, we are constantly adding to our lists the names of others who have lived in our midst the required number of years to be called "Old Settlers."

The past winter, which was so very long and cold, thinned out our ranks greatly, and we find the names of many of our oldest and best friends among the missing.

Mrs. Lydia Birmley, wife of Jacob Birmley, one of the pioneers of Garfield Township, died early in the year.

Dr. Dewitt A. Burnett, aged 86, a pioneer dentist of this region, passed away at his home on Pine Street after a long illness. He had a farm home on the Peninsula, where he had made his home in recent years, moving into town in the winter.

One of the older residents, who died in May, was Hugh Boyd of Williamsburg. Mr. Boyd was one of the sturdy pioneers of this vicinity who helped to make the country what it is today.

Elmer E. Brown, a former Traverse City boy, died at his home in South Bend, Washington, May 18. He was the son of the late S. M. Brown, who was Justice of the Peace here for many years.

Mrs. Margaret Bowman, whose girlhood home was in and near Elk Rapids, and who had lived in Traverse City for the

*Deaths of
Pioneers
recorded
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last few years, died in March as the result of injuries received from a fall on an icy walk.

On April 11 the Hon. George G. Covell passed away in Asheville, N. C., where he had gone in search of health. Mr. Covell was one of the most widely known men in this part of the State, having held many offices of prominence and trust. He had served his State as Senator, having represented this district, and was later appointed District Attorney. This position he held for twelve years, having his office in Grand Rapids. Mr. Covell was also one of the leading attorneys of this city, and was associated with George H. Cross in the practice of his profession.

Mrs. Katherine R. Coates, aged 62 years, wife of Herbert Coates, died June 10, at her home on Tenth Street. Mrs. Coates was one of the real home makers, and her life was devoted to her children and grandchildren.

Word was received early this month of the death of Lorraine W. Culver, of Saginaw, aged 20 years. He was the grandson of S. E. Wait, and was well known in Traverse City.

Thomas Dyer, aged 63, died January 13. He has been a resident of Traverse City and vicinity for 55 years, his parents having owned a farm in Long Lake Township in the early 70's.

Mrs. Robert Dobson, aged 84, passed away December 14, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Hibbard, on West Twelfth Street. Mrs. Dobson was born in Ontario, moving to Traverse City with her family in 1882. She had resided in Acme and Traverse City ever since that time.

M. Dill, for many years in the restaurant business here, passed away after an illness of several months, at his home on State Street. He was 68 years of age.

Mr. Charles Estes, who was president of our association in 1909, died at his home in Bates last January, following a

short illness. Mr. Estes moved to this county in 1863 from Lenawee County, and made a home in what was then apparently only forests and snow. He was an active church and Sunday school worker, and was always at the front in any movement for the betterment of the community.

Dr. Z. H. Evans, one of the pioneer physicians of Traverse City, passed away March 2, after an illness of several months duration. Dr. Evans was born in Lockport, N. Y., and came to Traverse City about 35 years ago. At one time he practiced in Elk Rapids, returning to Traverse City again, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until his failing health compelled him to give up his work.

Mrs. Emmeline D. Fairbanks died at the home of her son, A. G., of Mabel, September 24. Mrs. Fairbanks, with her husband and family, came from New York in the early sixties and helped to carve a home out of the wilderness.

Mrs. Josephine L. Fuller, wife of Loren G. Fuller, died November 24, following a short illness. Mrs. Fuller was a native of Switzerland, coming to this country when but four years old. Her family settled in Leelanau County, where she lived until the time of her marriage, since which time Traverse City has been her home.

One of the young-old men of Traverse City who passed away since our last meeting, was Frank Furtch, father of Jacob Furtch. He came here with his family from New York many years ago. Mr. Furtch was 79 years of age.

Mrs. Nettie E. Foote, whose home had been here for many years, died at the early age of 57, on August 8. Mrs. Foote was active in church and social circles. Mrs. Foote was the widow of the late W. O. Foote.

In the passing of James M. Gillette, Traverse City lost one of her ablest business men. Mr. Gillette came to Traverse

City about 45 years ago, and almost continuously since that time had been engaged in the lumbering business. He was an inspector and scaler, and was one among the comparatively few of the older generation of lumbermen still engaged in this industry. His death occurred suddenly while he was returning home from a business trip. He was prominent in fraternal circles also.

On New Year's day Traverse City lost one of her most widely known residents, Mrs. Anna Germaine, who had lived here for over 60 years. Mrs. Germaine had reached the age of 80 years; but her vigorous health, cheerful disposition, and activity in social and fraternal circles kept her so young that she never was an "old lady." Her husband, Cuyler Germaine, died 30 years ago.

Samuel Gagnon of Northport, died at the advanced age of 86. Mr. Gagnon took an active part in the early development of the country.

One of Old Mission's pioneers, Michael Ghering, passed away December 5, 1917. He was a prominent farmer and fruit grower.

Louis Greilick, son of the late Edward Greilick, died at his home in Greilickville, April 6, of this year, aged 45 years. Mr. Greilick was interested in some of Traverse City's largest enterprises, being president of the Traverse City Gas Co., and vice-president of the Boardman River Electric Light & Power Co. His friends and business associates paid tribute to his absolute honesty and unshakable integrity.

Mrs. Mary Houghton, who had lived in Grand Traverse County for 51 years, passed away December 31, aged 66 years.

Mrs. Jennie E. Johnson, who had been a resident of this region for many years, died in April at the home of her sister in Poplarville, Mississippi. Mrs. Johnson was a member of the

First Congregational Church, and one of its greatest workers, and was prominent socially.

Another old resident, who died November 19, 1917, was George Jameson, aged 69 years. Mr. Jameson had been janitor of the Boardman School for nearly 20 years.

Sydney A. Keyes, Northport banker, died suddenly November 18, 1917. He had been an active business man of Leelanau County for many years, and was known by his business associates to be a man of strict integrity.

The death of Mrs. Myrtle Miller King, which occurred in Detroit, belongs to our history, as she was the daughter of the late George Miller, and grand-daughter of the late Lewis Miller, one of the first white families to settle in this region. Mrs. King was a talented musician.

Vencil Kratochvil, who passed away at his home in Garfield Township, was a member of one of the first Bohemian families to come to Traverse City. When a young man he was employed in his father's meat market, which was located where the Palace store now is. He was one of the prominent farmers of this county.

Mrs. Lydia Sabin-Kelly died October 7, at her home in Dalton, N. Y., at the age of 80. Mr. and Mrs. Sabin came to Traverse City in the 60's, and Mr. Sabin will be remembered by many for his playing at the dances of that time, while Mrs. Sabin was the leading dressmaker of our small city. The Pere Marquette station just south of town was named for them.

John Kennedy of Williamsburg, aged 67, died early this year. Mr. Kennedy came here from Erie, Pa., settling first near Grawn, and moving to Williamsburg about 22 years ago. He was a man prominent in political affairs, having been Treasurer for some time.

Dennis W. Kelley, who had been the farmer at the State Hospital ever since its opening, died of pneumonia, February 8.

Mrs. Abigail Leach, one of the pioneer women of Traverse City, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. W. Hubbell, in Springfield, Mo. Mrs. Leach, together with her husband, came to Traverse City in 1865, and was interested in everything that tended to build up and improve the little town where they had come to make their home. Many a home in those days was made glad by a word of wholesome advice or counsel from Mrs. Leach. She was a woman of strong personality, and was never afraid to state her convictions. Mr. Leach died nine years ago.

Mrs. Mercy Monroe, widow of Mark Monroe, died July 30 after a long illness. Mrs. Monroe was one of the early settlers of this region, her father, Jos. Winchcomb, being one of the original settlers of Monroe Centre.

Thos. D. McManus, a member of one of the oldest families in Traverse City, died suddenly August 13, aged 69 years. Mr. McManus and his brother Alphonso were pioneer photographers of Traverse City. For several years he had given his attention to business, and was proprietor of the "Famous" store.

Miss Millie Marshall, of Old Mission, died late in September, after an illness of several months. Miss Marshall was a very popular young woman, and was prominent in social affairs.

Joseph Maxbauer, whom all the older residents will remember as one of the earliest butchers in Traverse City, died suddenly November 18. Mr. Maxbauer came here at an early date, and was interested in the growth and development of our town.

In January of this year, Arthur R. McManus passed away

after a brief illness. Mr. McManus was 64 years of age, and was the second member of his family to go within a few months. Mr. McManus was the pioneer pop-corn man, and will be greatly missed from his old location.

Miss Lucy D. Lewis, of Edgewood Resort, on the Peninsula, died in January while spending the winter with her niece in Jackson. Miss Lewis was engaged in the summer resort business here for many years.

Charles R. Paige, one of Traverse City's pioneers, passed away early in June. He came here 44 years ago, and was in business here for many years.

When Traverse City received word of the death of A. Tracy Lay in March, flags were at half mast, and all the region was in mourning. The older residents who had known Mr. Lay in the early days felt the loss a personal one. Mr. Lay's part in the history and development of Traverse City and the surrounding country, is too well known to you all for me to attempt to tell it to you.

While in recent years Mr. Lay had not visited Traverse City as often as in former years, on account of advancing age, he kept in touch with us through his Chicago office, where he was to be found daily when his health permitted.

Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, who came to Acme 47 years ago with her husband, died in November, and her husband, George Smith, followed her on March 11.

These sturdy pioneers helped to develop this region, and lived to enjoy the fruits of their early labors and hardships.

Mr. L. O. Sackett, one of the early settlers of Silver Lake community, died at the home of his son at that place June 7.

Peter Swan, who came here more than 50 years ago, died May 26 at his home on West Front Street. Mr. Swan was

the owner of a fine farm in Leelanau County. Mr. and Mrs. Swan celebrated their golden wedding anniversary January 28 of this year.

Willard W. Smith, of Charlevoix, died late in December, his burial taking place on New Year's day. Mr. Smith was editor of the Charlevoix *Sentinel*, and was one of the best known men in the region. He had lived in Charlevoix for many years, and was one of the progressive men of his home town and a strong factor in building up the community.

Mrs. S. O. Sawyer, wife of Dr. S. O. Sawyer, passed away suddenly March 18. Mrs. Sawyer had lived here for a number of years, and was interested in all the progressive movements of the day.

Mrs. Frances E. Van Dyke, formerly a resident of Traverse City, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Howard, in Okanogan, Washington. Mrs. Van Dyke lived in Traverse City for a number of years and was a charter member of the Eastern Star.

John Wood, who resided near Kingsley, passed away a few months ago. Mr. Woods was a leading member in the Grand Traverse Grange, and was also interested in other public enterprises.

Mrs. Josephine Mary Wilhelm, one of the real pioneers of Traverse City, passed away July 31, aged 65 years.

Mrs. Wilhelm was the widow of E. P. Wilhelm, for many years a member of the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Co. Mrs. Wilhelm was born in Bohemia in 1852 and came to this region in 1865. She was a typical home maker, and her fine family are a testimonial to her guidance.

In November, we were all shocked and saddened to learn of the death of Dr. Julius M. Wilhelm, scarcely four months

after the death of his mother, Mrs. Josephine M. Wilhelm. Dr. Wilhelm was one of Traverse City's ablest physicians, and had brought health and comfort to many homes in this vicinity. His quiet manner, courteous and business-like, made friends for him everywhere.

George Barlow, 65 years old, one of the most highly respected pioneers of Grand Traverse County, died June 20, at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Kelly. Mr. Barlow came here when a boy with his parents, who were among the earliest families to settle in this region.

Louis Bohrer, a resident of East Bay Township for more than 35 years, died at his home there June 22. Mr. Bohrer was a native of Switzerland, and has been in this country since 1846.

We regret that it is not possible to give a brief sketch of all those who have passed away during the past year, but we will have to be content with simply recording the names:

Mrs. Martha Acker, John Bush, Mrs. Etta Crain, Mrs. Sarah Hewett, Charles Howard, Miles Hill, Mrs. Chas. L. Johnson, Webster Heck, Miss Maude Iles, Mrs. Mary Knoll, Philip Kellogg, Mrs. W. P. Kenney, Geo. Linkletter, Roy J. Hilliker, Rebecca A. Pierce, Charles F. LaBot, Jos. Loyselle, Fred Schroeder, Mrs. Anna Moravec, Thos. J. Wheeler, Chas. F. Zang, Mrs. Eliza Schlemmer, M. Zeran, John Urban, Mrs. Marie Fifarek, Geo. Sipes, Alma Scofield, Eliza Edwards, Harriet T. McGuinness, Sarah Lazarus, Charles Lind, Mrs. Wm. P. Lang, Mrs. Laura Manns, Mrs. Chas. Briel, Washington F. Cox, A. Novak, Mrs. A. Novak, Mrs. F. M. Hamlin, Mrs. Helen D. Porter, Mrs. Adeline Padden, Daniel Pettis, Anson W. Randall, Mary J. Rousseau, Elizabeth Stafford, Lin Samuels, Sam Smedley, Mrs. Margaret Hock Seiger, J. C. Tillough, Sophia Vinton.

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We have in our vicinity two women who lived to a much greater age than the average man or woman reaches. One of the most interesting characters in Traverse City is Miss Sophia Wright, a typical New England lady of education and culture, of the 19th century. Miss Wright was born in Colchester, Conn., in August, 1823, was educated at Ingham University, N. Y., then taught successfully in high schools and colleges, both North and South, until 1863, when she came North to live. She accompanied her sister and brother-in-law, the late Hon. A. B. Dunlap, to Leelanau County, where she took up a homestead. For the past 20 years Miss Wright has lived in Traverse City, and has been occupied with the work of religion, temperance, and reform that has engaged the women of our land. And now at the age of almost ninety-five years, with every sense but vision keen, she continues her interest in the world at large and in all of the activities that are engaging the loyal American women of today.

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Gradually drifting to that land from which no traveler returns, Mrs. Joseph Collins is one of the oldest pioneers of the northern region, being 93 years old. Eva Margaret Herold was born in Wisenein, Germany, February 4, 1825, and lived there until March 18, 1845, when she came to America, landing in Quebec, Canada, going from there to Oswego, New York, where she was married to Joseph Collins, December 22, 1845. In 1865 she came to Michigan, taking up a farm at Glen Arbor, Leelanau County. Mr. Collins followed the fishing trade, while Mrs. Collins worked and took care of the farm. In 1879 they bought and moved onto a farm on the Peninsula, where 23 years she has lived with her daughter, Mrs. D. H. McMullen. Mr. Collins died in 1889. Mrs. Collins had six children, four daughters and two sons, two of whom are living, Mrs. D. H. McMullen and Simeon Collins of Washington. "Grandma

Collins," as she is affectionately called, is a true type of the pioneer woman and has always lived a life very close to nature. She had a very keen mind and was very active before taking to her bed. She enjoys visiting with people and likes to hear the topics of the day discussed, and although spending the last days in suffering she enjoys most to hear the voices of her old friends. She has six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Our association now has a permanent home in Traverse City. The building which the old Board of Trade had built for a bureau of information, located on Front Street at the foot of Cass Street, was donated to the Old Settlers and moved to its new location on Union Street at the north end of Union Street bridge, on the ground opposite Hannah Park.

Early this spring our Treasurer, W. S. Anderson, began to feel that our building was not large enough to meet the needs of a home, and it is through his efforts that a fine addition has been made to the original building. There is a large rest room and two toilet rooms. The fixtures were installed in the latter rooms by the generosity of the City Commission. The grounds have been filled in and a nice lawn started. Mr. Anderson has set out shrubs and flower beds, and roomy porches have been added on both sides of the building.

We now have ample room to display the fine collection of pictures which have been given to us. These pictures include portraits of early settlers, views of the town in early days, old landmarks, etc.

We hope you may all have an opportunity to visit our "Old Settlers' Home" and see what a pleasant place it is.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. S. Case of Benzonia, we are able to add to our History the following names of Benzie

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County's residents who have been called home since our last meeting:

	Age	Date of Death	Residence
Mary A. Arner.....	75.....	August 28.....	Joyfield
Samuel Bailey.....	79.....	January 24.....	Benzonia
John Baver.....	57.....	February 10....	Homestead
Mrs. L. A. Beeman.....	67.....	January 10.....	Benzonia
M. D. Crane.....	85.....		Frankfort
Henry M. Coates.....	73.....	December 5.....	Benzonia
Mrs. Anna Gokey.....	67.....	July 1.....	Homestead
Mrs. Rebecca Gardner....	96.....	May 31.....	Benzonia
John S. Harris.....	76.....	April 10.....	Beulah
Mary A. Lambert.....	89.....	April 27.....	Benzonia
Mrs. Julia Lockman.....	71.....	January 3.....	Thompsonville
Frank C. Moser.....	66.....	December 4.....	Beulah
Matthew Maize.....	53.....	May 22.....	Beulah
Mrs. Cora Manual.....	53.....	May 20.....	Beulah
Mrs. Ida McLain.....	60.....	August 28.....	Benzonia
L. Peterson.....	80.....	May 28.....	Benzonia
Geo. Reed.....	87.....	November 3.....	Joyfield
Mrs. Rust.....	88.....	August 14.....	Homestead
Orrin Sage.....	94.....	June 6.....	Joyfield
Mrs. Howard Smith.....		May 14.....	Homestead
Frederic B. Waters.....	55.....	January 17.....	Benzonia
Seymour Wright.....	56.....	February 16....	Benzonia

This additional list from Crystal Lake Township, Benzonia County, was furnished by Mr. Watson:

Wm. H. Andrews.....	78.....	January 5.....	
Mary J. Andrews.....	65.....	February 24.....	
Clarinda A. Brewer.....	82.....	December 9.....	
Charles S. Collier.....	81.....	January 5.....	

Wm. Fritz.....	71.....	February 13.....
Einar H. Ness.....	89.....	April 13.....
Marcus DeLafayette Pratt.....	72.....	August 6.....
Hannah E. Stites.....	62.....	February 1.....
Julla Wallis.....	81.....	January 29.....

Miss Florence M. Gwinn, secretary-treasurer of the Huron County Pioneer and Historical Society, is collecting data for a history of Huron County to be published in the near future.

The following report has been received from Mrs. Franc L. Adams, wide-awake secretary of the Ingham County Historical and Pioneer Society:

The past year has resulted in the unearthing of considerable Ingham County history. The item of greatest interest to me is the verification of the fact that a Revolutionary soldier is buried in the county, and in order to get proof of this I spent days of toil, travel and study.

Martin Dubois, a soldier of the Revolution and the son of a Revolutionary soldier, came with his wife to the township of Bunkerhill to spend his last days with his children, who were pioneers of this county. He and his wife died on the same day, some time during the year 1854, and were buried in the same grave in the Fitchburg cemetery; this is a small rural cemetery located on a rise of ground on the road running from Leslie to Fitchburg, which no one will fail to notice because of a striking monument of field stone, which the townships of Bunkerhill in Ingham County and Henrietta in Jackson County erected in honor of their soldier dead. This bears the names of about thirty soldiers of the Civil War and six of

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the War of 1812, and although Martin Dubois sleeps but a few feet from this cenotaph, his name is not in the list of United States heroes, because of the fact that his history remained unknown when this honor roll was made.

The Dubois family ^{ancestry} is one of the oldest of the noble houses of Colentin, Duchess of Normandy, France, and the Heraldic records at Paris begin with Geoffoi du Bois, a knight banneret and companion of Duke William in the Conquest of England in 1066. It is interesting to trace the line down through the ages, but suffice it to say that, owing to persecution, Louis Dubois and one brother, both strong in the Huguenot faith, left their native land and came to America about 1660 and settled in Ulster County, New York. About 1700 the Dubois line merged into the Anneke Jans line, when Gerret Dubois married a great-granddaughter of that well known historic personage. Gerret Dubois was the father of Conrad, or Coenradt Dubois, who served in Capt. Hasbrouck's Company, John Cantine's regiment, of Ulster County's troops, in 1778, as found in the Lineage Book, Vol. 15, page 196,—also in *New York in the Revolution*.

Conrad was the father of Martin Dubois who served in Col. Wessenfels' regiment under the levies of Ulster County. These levies were drafts from inside militia for service outside the State.

Research along the Dubois line brought out the fact that Mrs. Julia Price of Mason is a granddaughter of Martin Dubois, and has in her possession a conch-shell, which he apparently used as a bugle during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Price can remember her grandfather, who lived to the ripe old age of 90 years, and also remembers when the bugle mentioned bore an inscription which would have made this shell a proof of the service its owner rendered had it not been

obliterated when the shell was stolen and held in possession of people outside the family.

Elijah Grout Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Leslie, was the first to gain any knowledge of the service of Martin Dubois, and they will have the honor of placing a suitable marker over his grave. This was done on June 11, 1918, as a part of the program at the annual meeting of the Ingham County Historical and Pioneer Society, which was held that day in Stockbridge.

While in search of the Dubois Revolutionary record, it was discovered that Leslie has the grave of a Revolutionary soldier's wife in the village cemetery. Mrs. Lovey Aldrich was a native of New Hampshire and her first husband was a soldier of the War of 1812. After his death she married Caleb Aldrich, who was enrolled as a Revolutionary soldier of New Hampshire and Vermont. Mrs. Aldrich, in 1886, was the only Revolutionary pensioner then living in the western states. She was a descendant of Hannah Dustin, who is famed in history for her heroic deeds in 1697. While the graves of Revolutionary women are not officially recognized and marked, unless these women performed some patriotic deed worthy of note, it would not be out of place to have flags put on the graves of Margerite Dubois and Lovey Aldrich, if for no other reason than because they lived with and cared for their patriot husbands in their declining years.

It is never out of place to speak of notable relics of early days and to display them whenever possible. It was my good fortune while writing a paper on "Sun-dials and Clocks" to find that Dr. S. H. Culver, of Mason, had in his possession a pocket sun-dial over 250 years old, which he very kindly loaned me to use in illustrating my subject. This is a Ger-

relics

man product, but its great age is strong proof that no present-day German propaganda attends it.

Another relic of interest, not as old as the one just mentioned, is a mail-sack recently placed in the museum at the Capitol, by A. A. Hall, supervisor of Stockbridge Township. The first mail ever brought into Ingham County was carried in this pouch over the Government road between Dexter and Stockbridge. The first mail-carrier was David Rogers, and if one were giving an historical sketch of Ingham County and Stockbridge Township, his name would head the list of pioneers and hold a place of prominence in the early history.

bio

David Rogers was born in Newark, N. J., in 1798, and nothing more is learned of him until November, 1833, when he came into the southeast corner of Ingham County and located on Government land. He had been living in Lima, Washtenaw County, and went back there to spend the winter and get out the timbers for his house. These he put onto runners in the following March and took them over the trail to his holdings where he soon set out the first house in the county and began clearing his land.

As the first Government road through Stockbridge was established in 1848 it seems reasonable to think that it was about that date that Mr. Rogers used the mail-sack before mentioned. It is in a good state of preservation, although it lay for years in an old building in Stockbridge where it was discovered by Mr. Hall when the building was demolished a few years ago; and he, thinking it worthy of a place in the archives of the State, presented it to Mrs. Ferrey to be placed in the State museum.

The name of David Rogers stands for much in Ingham County, and his work is not forgotten; its results are still seen though he has been dead since 1875. He was the first justice

of the peace in Stockbridge and in those days was obliged to go to Jackson in order to qualify for his office.

Stockbridge is rich in historical material, and it is hoped that much of this material can be gathered and put into form for future reference. It is interesting to meet Mrs. Abby Clark, said to be the first white child born there; to learn of Asa Thompson, who turned the first sod in the village; of Silas Beebe, who was the first postmaster and built the first store; of the first newspaper published, and many other items intimately connected with that section.

It is my great pleasure to have in my possession the files of the *Ingham County News* from 1869 to 1900, and they furnish a source of information which I find very valuable in my research work for the State Historical Commission, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Ingham County Historical and Pioneer Society and the Woman's Relief Corps.

At the county historical meeting held in Mason last June, a history of Onondaga Township was read by Mrs. Ira Eldred of Onondaga, and this paper was placed in the files of the State Historical Commission. Mrs. M. B. Ferrey at that time gave a talk entitled "The Melting Pot," and displayed costumes and relics of great interest to all. A wonderful display of relics was loaned by Mason residents, which emphasized the benefit that could be derived from a county historical museum, which the children from the rural schools could visit on certain days and where they could hear the story of the things which represent history. Then, with a broadened vision, the lessons learned from their text-books would mean much more to them.

The present war with its various activities is the most important, all-absorbing thing the ages have brought us, but the history of our forefathers, the pioneers of this great land,

and particularly of our own great peninsular commonwealth should not be lost sight of, for it is through them and their indomitable spirit which is their legacy to us, that we are able to add such momentum to the forces of the Allies that victory shall crown their efforts.

In times past, war records have been so carelessly kept that many times it was with difficulty that a soldier's history could be accurately ascertained. To obviate that difficulty regarding the soldiers of the present war, the Daughters of the American Revolution have undertaken, through a branch known as "Home Ties and War Records," the stupendous task of getting the history of each soldier, to be kept as a permanent record.

The fuel situation during the past winter and the comments made on the possibility of finding coal in southern Michigan, brought to mind an episode which occurred at the county seat in 1873. Acting on a suggestion made by Douglass Houghton to a Mason pioneer in 1837, it was determined by thirteen men here, that they would follow up the indications which Houghton, the great geologist, found along Sycamore Creek, mine the coal and make their fortunes. Of those thirteen stockholders, only one, L. C. Webb, is now living, and he tells that many borings were made on the west side of the stream on the land now owned by the Michigan Railway Co., J. W. Hyde and Mrs. F. L. Adams. For some time their hopes ran high, but after each had sunk about \$135, with only a hole in the ground to show for it, the project was abandoned. Several four-foot veins of good coal were found in their digging, and 33 feet below the surface they ran through a four-foot layer of rich fire clay, and for a time there was talk of installing potteries, but the coal and clay both lie undisturbed. Experts from Jackson mines pronounced the coal found here

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Douglas Co

an extra fine grade of bituminous coal, containing but little sulphur. Other mining attempts were made near Mason, one in Aurelius Township, said to be a good quality of cannel coal underlying many acres of land, and another in Alaiedon, but these mines of "dusty diamonds" were soon abandoned; it brings no satisfaction to the owners to know they own these hidden treasures, which are unattainable, as they struggle along with their neighbors trying to procure fuel of some sort with which to warm their homes.

While writing a history of "Early Ingham" a few months ago, I learned where as late as 1874 there still existed proof that the "Mound Builders" of prehistoric ages once occupied this region. Mr. O. M. Barnes, a pioneer said to have been an authority on such matters, told at that date how he helped open these mounds and found human bones, beads, cooking utensils, and in one a wooden structure which had apparently been used to protect the enclosed body from the earth. One was on a farm a few miles west of Mason known as the Hiram Bristol farm, and the other, much larger, was on section 17 in Leslie Township. The last named mound was 180 by 120 feet in size and had been surrounded by a moat or ditch, then filled up or crumbled away. In the enclosures were large trees growing.

To return to the society of Ingham County. Forty-six names have been reported for the memorial list, though but ten of them appear on the roll of membership for the Ingham County Historical and Pioneer Society.

In Ionia County the Ladies' Literary Club of Danby have placed a fine boulder on the roadside between Portland and Sebewa bearing the inscription

W. M. S. J.

1845

Indian village
MISH-SHIM-ME-NE-CON-ING

1918

In the paper read by Mrs. L. P. Brock on the occasion of its dedication it is stated that the name Mish-shim-me-ne-con-ing is Ottawa for "peaceful valley," and that the Indian village here contained about 150 inhabitants. About 1844 the Methodist missionary Manasseh Hickey labored among them with success, and about 1856 in accord with an Act of Congress respecting the removal of the Indians, they were taken to a reservation in Isabella County.

The movement to commemorate this village, some marks of which may still be seen, was started by Mrs. Emma Lyon, president of the Ladies' Literary Club of Danby. The memorial boulder lies in front of the spot where the church stood. The dedication took place on May 28, the eighty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the Samuel Dexter colony at Ionia, one of the earliest, if not the earliest, settlement of the Grand River region.

Pioneer

Among others present on this occasion was Mr. Martin Compton, 85 years of age, a son of John Compton who assisted Manasseh Hickey and taught the first school among these Indians; and Mr. Hall Ingalls, over 80 years old, who was raised from babyhood among them and whose father sold the land on which their town was built. Each told stories of their early experiences with the Indians here.

A pleasing feature of the program was the rendering of Cob-bo-moo-sa's "Lament," by Mrs. Capt. S. A. Mulhauser of Ionia. Cob-bo-moo-sa was chief of the last Indian village at Ionia when the Indians sold to Mr. Dexter their gardens and wigwams for the use of the first settlers until log houses could be built. The chief lived for some years in his wigwam about

four miles west of Ionia. About 1856 his band was removed to Oceana County, and this lament of the old chief was his feeling put in poetic form by Mr. Baxter of Grand Rapids and printed in an early Grand Rapids newspaper. The old chief died about 1866, said to have been over 100 years old. After him are named a river, a small lake, a postoffice, and an Indian mission school in the eastern part of Oceana County where a number of his descendants still live.

The second annual pioneer picnic of the Iosco County Gleaner Federation was given on June 29 at Hale, followed by a pioneer program of old time music, reminiscences and patriotic addresses. A specially praiseworthy action of the Federation was the appointment of corresponding secretaries in each township to aid in gathering data for a history of the county.

The following persons were appointed:

Alabaster—Frank Robinson
Baldwin—John Sullivan
Burleigh—Peter Hottois
Grant—Mrs. John Fraser
Oscoda—James Hull
Plainfield—E. V. Esmond
Sherman—Mrs. John Cataline
Tawas—Mrs. James Chambers
Wilber—John McMullen
East Tawas—B. F. Oakes
Tawas City—J. M. Waterbury
Whittemore—H. M. Belknap

Reports from these representatives of the county organization will be sent to the secretary, Mrs. Fred Jennings, of Hale,

and published in the *Iosco County Gazette*. Special attention will be given to the collecting of fugitive war material and pioneer museum objects. It is expected that a pioneer room may be furnished later at the county seat for such valuable relics as may be recovered. Teachers will urge pupils to search their homes and interview the old pioneers of their districts and will make reports of their finds to the township representative. In this way an effective historical organization will be built up that will be a pride to the county. A special interest in this work is being taken by Hon. Augustus C. Carton of East Tawas, president of the State Historical Society.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President—John A. Campbell, Tawas City

Vice-President—Miss Edna Otis, East Tawas

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Fred Jennings, Hale

The following report of the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society has been received from the secretary, Mrs. Lillian Drake Avery of Pontiac:

The officers of our Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society are:

President—Joseph L. Stockwell

First Vice-President—Ralzemon A. Parker

Second Vice-President—Mortimer L. Leggett

Third Vice-President—Mrs. Carrie J. Craft

Secretary—Mrs. Lillian D. Avery

Treasurer—Harry O. Whitfield

The annual meeting and banquet were held Feb. 22, and were well attended by the old residents of the county.

As the township of Avon gave up the celebration of their

*Oakland Co
history*

centennial in 1817 on account of war activities, the county society invited the people of this township to present their historical papers relating to the first settlement in the county at the last meeting Feb. 22, 1918. Three interesting papers were given. "The First Settlements in Avon," by Mrs. J. W. Willson; "The Personality of the First Settlers," by Miss Nellie Snook, and "A Hundred Years of Progress in Avon," by Miss Eva Barwise.

It is the purpose of the society to have the program next year devoted to the observance of the 100th anniversary of the settlements in Pontiac, Bloomfield and Waterford townships.

Realizing the importance of preserving the history of the various activities of the county during the war, the secretary enlisted the assistance of a committee appointed from the Woman's Literary Club of which she was chairman. The work was divided under the following headings:

The Draft Board—Mrs. Herman Seagraves

Red Cross—Mrs. Joseph W. Newbigging

Food and Fuel—Mrs. Chas. H. Going

Women's Work—Mrs. Arthur F. Newberry

Educational—Miss Elizabeth Efferts

Civilian Activities—Mrs. Geo. W. Smith.

Personals and the usual vital and historical articles are the work of the secretary, Mrs. Lillian D. Avery. Scrapbooks have been provided for each subject except the personals, which are kept by the card-index plan. The personal clippings are mounted on manilla-paper backing, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$, which takes a trifle more than two columns of newspaper. When front and back are covered, another sheet is used, and two or more can be joined together by a gummed binding that is specially pre-

pared for mounting sheet music. Several of these bound leaves could be bound together in a pamphlet cover and filed in this manner as the material under one heading increases. Pictures of the boys and their officers, letters, and anything that may be of interest in addition can be filed with the newspaper clippings.

It is our purpose in the club to have a day in November devoted to our historical work. Each member of the committee at that time gives a summary of the work she has done. When I last heard from my helpers each one was doing her level best not to let anything of importance get away from her. So I hope Old Oakland County may have some work that she will feel proud of in the future.

August 8 and 9 at Pentwater in Oceana County were held jointly the 33rd annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Historical Association and the 45th annual meeting of the Veterans' Monument Association. Mr. F. O. Gardner, president of both organizations, presided, and a band concert was given each day. Dinner was furnished free on the camping grounds. It was voted that C. E. Mears gave the best talk, and was awarded a prize. Among those present was Mr. F. W. Fincher, the first school teacher of Oceana County.

In Roscommon County the only historical work undertaken for years has been that done by the Women's Club. This year they held a special meeting and under the inspiration of Mrs. John Carter promised to have one person appointed in each township to gather all possible data for a history of the county. These enterprising women will undoubtedly have the support

of the pioneers and may well form the nucleus of a Roscommon County Historical Society.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the St. Joseph County Pioneer and Historical Society was held at Centerville on June 12. A picnic dinner was followed by an inspiring program in which Hon. Chase S. Osborn spoke on "The Pioneers of the World." The live spirit of the meeting is reflected in a handbill containing the program in which is announced "A wonderful day, every minute full of the best the world affords. Come and continue this great organization, founded by our fathers and dedicated to booming St. Joseph County and making it a better place in which to live. Come and learn of Auld Lang Syne and honor the pioneers yet with us. Your attendance makes you a member."

Among those taking part in the program were Mayor Guy L. Thoms, James Yauney, the "grand old man" of St. Joseph County, and Mrs. Eleanor Hazzard Peacock of Detroit who furnished several vocal selections, accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Bennett of Detroit. The Centerville Band gave a concert. Mr. J. H. Worthington of Mendon, president of the association, presided at the meeting.

Vice-presidents have been appointed for each township to help gather the county's history, as follows:

Leonidas—David Purdy

Mendon—John Mathewson

Park—James Wakeman

Flowerfield—Wm. Null

Fabius—C. L. Shafer

Lockport—John J. Kline

Nottawa—H. S. Leinbach

Colon—Samuel C. Thoms
Constantine—"Uncle Hi" Bittenbender
Florence—James Yauney
Bur Oak—A. M. Graham
Sherman—Alexander Sharp
Mottville—B. McGill
White Pigeon—David Barnes
Fawn River—S. Williams
Sturgis—S. Williams
Sturgis—James Sheap
Three Rivers—Major S. Langley
Sturgis City—Miss Aloysia McLaughlin

The Washtenaw Pioneer and Historical Society held its annual meeting June 12 at Saline. On motion of Mr. B. A. Finney of Ann Arbor the society voted to turn over to the Michigan Historical Commission its collection of historical material now in the Court House at Ann Arbor where it might be more useful and better cared for,—subject to recall if conditions should arise in the future to make such recall desirable. A committee consisting of Secretary Robert Campbell, Mr. Goodell of Ann Arbor, Mr. B. D. Kelly of Ypsilanti and Mr. Finney was appointed to look after the transfer. Mr. Finney was elected president for the coming year.

At this meeting Prof. Laird of the Normal College gave an inspiring talk on "The Present War." The High School chorus rendered appropriate music, and the ladies of Saline furnished a dinner to members and guests.

The State is indebted to Mrs. Sophia Farland of Dearborn, Wayne County, for several newspapers containing articles on the early history of Dearborn and sketches of its pioneers.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(REPORT OF STATE CHAIRMAN OF HISTORIC-SPOTS COMMITTEE FOR
MICHIGAN FROM OCTOBER, 1916, TO OCTOBER, 1917)

ALEXANDER MACOMB CHAPTER, MT. CLEMENS

Site of first Court House in Macomb County marked by an electric flag on the present Court House which stands on the same spot as the first one. *marker*

Macomb County in the early days comprised all the territory now forming the counties of St. Clair, Oakland, Livingston, Genesee, LaPeer, large portions of Shiawassee, Ingham, Sanilac, Tuscola and the southeast corner of Huron and portions of two townships in Saginaw County.

ALGONQUIN CHAPTER, BENTON HARBOR AND ST. JOSEPH

(A) Old Territorial Road near Keeler marked with a boulder and bronze tablet by Algonquin Chapter and Ladies' Literary Club of Keeler. Tablet, the gift of Club; boulder, the gift of Chapter's Registrar.

(B) Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves. Located four. *Rev. sold. gra*

Grave of Edward Evans, Constantine Cemetery, marked June 30, 1917. (This grave was located by the State Chairman of Historic-Spots Committee in 1914. A detailed history of this soldier is to be found in Abiel Fellows Chapter's Historical Collection)

BATTLE CREEK CHAPTER, BATTLE CREEK

Assisted with marker at Climax, Mich., boulder and tablet, for first rural mail route in southern Michigan. *?*

CHARITY COOK CHAPTER, HOMER

(A) First Rural Mail Route in southern Michigan at Climax, Michigan, with tablet and boulder. Chapter assisted with expense.

(B) Pay for the care of two graves. Revolutionary Soldier, Elijah B. Cook. Real Daughter, Charity Cook. In Homer Cemetery.

COLDWATER CHAPTER, COLDWATER

✓ Two Revolutionary Soldiers' graves located.

ELIJAH GROUT CHAPTER, LESLIE

(A) Revolutionary Soldier's grave. Martin Dubois' grave located, in township of Bunker Hill.

(B) Village erected flag pole. Chapter presented flag, floated July 4, 1917.

FORT ST. JOSEPH CHAPTER, NILES

✓ Fund started to mark Old Carey Mission west of Niles, at a colonial tea, February 22, 1917, at home of Mrs. F. M. Bonines.

GENESEE CHAPTER, FLINT

(A) Revolutionary Soldier's grave located. John Britton, in cemetery between Atlas and Goodrich. (Marker will be placed before State convention meets)

(B) Four flag poles erected through efforts of Genesee Chapter by City Park Board in city parks. Two steel poles; two wooden poles.

HANNAH M'INTOSH CADY CHAPTER, ALLEGAN

✓ (A) Revolutionary Soldier's grave marked. Stephen Pratt, 1761-1854, Otsego Cemetery. Date of marking May 23, 1917.

(B) Real Daughter's grave marked with bronze tablet.

Hannah McIntosh Cady, Allegan Cemetery. Date of marking June 14, 1917.

JOB WINSLOW CHAPTER, TRAVERSE CITY

Flag pole erected on City Library grounds in memory of the pioneers of Grand Traverse County, April 9, 1917.

MARY MARSHALL CHAPTER, MARSHALL

Memorial to first rural free mail delivery at Climax, assisted in placing boulder and tablet with contribution of ten cents per capita.

MENOMINEE CHAPTER, MENOMINEE

Trail Bay de Nocquet, marking under way, with 21-ton boulder and a beautiful and suitable bronze tablet. This trail was that of the Indians and early fur traders of the region. This is the first Indian trail to be marked in the Upper Peninsula, which is rich in Indian history.

OTSIKETA CHAPTER, ST. CLAIR

Marked site of Fort St. Clair with boulder and bronze tablet. Date of marking May 30, 1917.

SARAH TREAT PRUDDEN CHAPTER, JACKSON

Early trail marked by bronze tablet in sidewalk. Date of marking June 14, 1917.

This is the St. Joseph Trail where it crossed the first town square of Jackson in 1830. Tablet placed at corner of Main and Jackson streets. Cost \$217.

SHIAWASSEE CHAPTER, OWOSSO

Flag pole erected in center of grounds in front of Armory June 14, 1917.

SOPHIE DE MARSAC CAMPAU CHAPTER, GRAND RAPIDS

Marked the site of the largest Indian Village on the Grand River in 1825, with a bronze tablet on the Straight School. The tablet was the gift of Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, the retiring regent. Date of marking June 14, 1917.

YPSILANTI CHAPTER, YPSILANTI

Site of first permanent building in Ypsilanti was marked by a bronze tablet on the Detroit Edison Building, corner of Huron and Pearl streets. Inscription reads, To commemorate the site of the first permanent building in Washtenaw County, Godfroy's on the Pottawottomi Trail, erected as a trading post by Gabriel Godfroy in 1809. Erected by Ypsilanti Chapter, D. A. R.

SUMMARY.

5 Historic Spots marked:

First Court House, Macomb County, Electric Flag, Alexander Macomb Chapter.

First Rural Mail Route, southern Michigan, tablet and boulder erected by Charity Cook, Marshall, and Albion and Battle Creek Chapters.

Site of Fort St. Clair. Boulder and bronze tablet by Otsiketa Chapter, May 30, 1917.

Site of largest Indian Village on Grand River; bronze tablet by Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter; tablet the gift of Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, June 14, 1917.

Site of first permanent building, Ypsilanti; bronze tablet by Ypsilanti Chapter.

3 Roads and Trails marked:

Territorial Road near Keeler; boulder and bronze tablet; marked by Algonquin Chapter and Ladies' Club of Keeler.

Indian and fur traders' trail, Menominee; boulder and bronze tablet, by Menominee Chapter.

Early trail to St. Joseph where it crossed public square of Jackson; bronze tablet by Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter.

7 Flag poles:

Elijah Grout Chapter gave flag pole erected by Village of Leslie.

Four secured by Genesee Chapter efforts, for City parks of Flint through Park Board.

Job Winslow Chapter, placed flag pole in Library grounds in memory of pioneers of Grand Traverse region.

Shiawassee Chapter erected flag pole at Armory in Owosso.

3 Revolutionary Soldiers' graves marked:

Rev. Edward Evans, Constantine Cemetery, marked by Algonquin Chapter, June 30, 1917.

John Britton, Cemetery between Atlas and Goodrich, marking under way by Genesee Chapter.

Stephen Pratt, Otsego Cemetery, marked by Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, May 23, 1917.

7 Revolutionary Soldiers' graves located:

Four soldiers' graves by Algonquin Chapter.

Two soldiers' graves by Coldwater Chapter.

Martin Dubois, Bunker Hill Township, by Elijah Grout Chapter, Leslie.

1 Real Daughter's grave marked. Hannah McIntosh Cady, Allegan. Marked June 14, 1917, by Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(DR.) BLANCHE M. HAINES,

State Chairman of Historic-Spots Committee.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
VOL. I.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. ALLEN, 1856.

PAPERS

MICHIGAN, MY MICHIGAN

(Dedicated to the Marquette Chapter, D. A. R., by Lilia Bartlett King,
and sung at the Marquette meeting of the State
Historical Society, 1918)

Polina

Land of my love, they sing to thee,
Michigan, my Michigan.

Brave sons and daughters fair to see,
Michigan, my Michigan.

Land where the lofty pine trees grow,
Land where the golden wheat fields glow,
Thou land of Sun and land of Snow,
Michigan, my Michigan.

On murmuring wires thy copper sings
"Michigan, my Michigan."

Each forge in anvil chorus rings
"Michigan, my Michigan."

Thou land of hill and land of plain,
Thy lakes and rivers sing one strain,
Thy forests echo the refrain,
"Michigan, my Michigan."

Thou land of apple and of vine,
Michigan, my Michigan.

On North and South thy Star doth shine,
Michigan, my Michigan.

And as from every clime they throng
Where Knowledge waits thy groves among,
Young men and maidens swell the song,
"Michigan, my Michigan."

"Twas here our Fathers did decree,
Michigan, my Michigan,
"Religion and Morality,"
Michigan, my Michigan.
Our prayers and theirs arise to Thee,
Great God of land and rolling sea,
For this fair State's prosperity,
Michigan, my Michigan.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IN THE WAR
(*The First Phase*)

BY R. M. WENLEY, Litt. D., LL.D., D. C. L.

ANN ARBOR

A GREAT University, enlisting more than eight thousand souls in its immediate work, and numbering more than forty thousand *alumni*, now scattered to the four corners of the earth, cannot be regarded as an object or thing capable of being caught up and carried off in a basket; nor can it be viewed as a curious museum specimen, lying still and inert for any chance spectator to describe. On the contrary, it is a living organism, informed by a central spirit, possessing a character of its own calculated to stamp its members with more or less indelible tendencies. Thus, when an unprecedented situation overtakes it like a thief in the night, the bare telling of a tale is out of place, because, with this, all focus flees. So the sole way of approach lies through the insight of constructive imagination. If we do not dream dreams, we must at least see visions. Statistics, names and similar paraphernalia sink to their proper level—they become symbols of something far more deeply interfused.

At any moment in the life of any academic organization, the Faculty is apt to be more interesting than the students, and for an obvious reason. The great mass of youngsters tend to a general level of likeness; the teachers, especially those who count, are apt to be highly differentiated—divergent persons, each of whom makes himself felt in his peculiarly individual

Academicism 691-72

fashion. For this reason, we may turn to the activities of the Faculty in the war, to begin with.

Many men still in the prime of life can recall the day when the "college professor" was regarded as belonging to a third sex. Just as our ancestors in Europe spoke of "men, women and priests;" just as our contemporaries in America often allude laughingly to "men, women and schoolmarms," so, forty or fifty years ago, one might have heard of men, women and college professors. Living apart in the shady groves of academe, unspotted from and untroubled by the sad world, professors were a curious species to the multitude. The few might have seen select specimens from time to time, the people as a whole knew little or nothing of the breed. At best, it was judged to be something queer and, more than likely, incompetent, when practical affairs came in question. Hence the wry faces that are pulled even now, when the word "academic" falls from scornful lips. But the old college, with its two hundred students, one hundred and eighty of them in training for the Protestant ministry, with its dozen professors, recruited from the same ministry, has gone, like the stage-coach, the peddler, and the home-industry. Your contemporary professor is a man in a world of men—often a man of affairs who plays quietly a prominent part in his State, serving the people in numerous ways. Likely enough, he presides over the destinies of a complicated department, enrolling many hundreds of students and spending many thousands of dollars annually. He must select, estimate and manage a score or more of associates, be responsible for the purchase, care and use of costly apparatus. Sometimes, he is a notable public figure, familiar not merely in his own State, but throughout the country and, as it may happen, better known in Europe than to his next-door neighbor. Above all, he is the possessor of expert knowledge.

Indeed, such is the situation in the contemporary United States that professors probably monopolize a greater proportion of the available expert knowledge of the country than in any other land. If the public be unaware of this, it is because the real masters are not given to much talk.

Now, the importance of the part played by the universities differs from nation to nation. This holds true on the intellectual no less than on the social side. For example, frequent comment has been passed upon the significant paucity of academic teachers on the list of the great thinkers in England. From Francis Bacon, whose "Novum Organum" was published nigh four hundred years ago, to Herbert Spencer, university professors were conspicuous by their absence. Similarly, scientific leaders, like Priestley, Davy, Wollaston, Young, Dalton, Faraday, Joule, George Green, Boole and Darwin, worked outside the pale of the universities. In Scotland, on the contrary, nearly all the great names, Hume the most conspicuous exception, belong to the academic circle—and, when Edinburgh refused Hume a professorship, she made one of her immortal blunders. The United States resembles Scotland, and the resemblance grows closer as our universities gain strength and solidity. We are reminded continually, and justly, that the future of our scholarship and science depends upon the professoriate. Private investigators are the exception, not the rule, for the group of experts associated with the Government are, like the professors, public servants. Accordingly, it is very natural that, at a national crisis, when expert knowledge of every kind must be enlisted in the service of the country, hundreds, probably thousands, of members of the faculties of our universities should have been summoned to lend aid. If the faculties of the other great universities have been called upon in the same proportion as the Michigan faculty, some two thou-

U. of M. faculty in war effort?

sand professors, drawn from fifteen leading institutions only, must be working in or for Washington. At a recent meeting in Chicago, attended by some of our most distinguished men, I was struck profoundly by the accounts presented of the service now being rendered by professors. These reports were made more impressive by the fact that this service was receiving open recognition, not merely from Government officials, who knew it at first hand, but also from the general public. To the same effect was a remark, made to me only yesterday by an eminent industrial chemist. He declared that the work now being done by the staff of the University of Michigan would bring home to the people and to their representatives in the Legislature the indispensableness of the University as no report or conspectus of figures, of the kind so often circulated at Lansing, could possibly do. Let us hope that the prophecy was well taken.

Soon after the declaration of war, the Regents placed all the facilities—and the most important facilities are men—at the disposal of the Government, and numerous drafts have already been made upon the experience and knowledge of my colleagues, of whom some one hundred and twenty-five are now in the exclusive service of the Administration. The reasons are plain enough. The mighty conflict, in which we are now partners, has brought the practice of a theory formulated long since by military politicians and social statagists. It is, that the entire resources of a nation must be mobilized and thrust against the enemy. In former days, the army stood aside, more or less apart from the life of the whole body of the people. Today, you and I are asked to do our part to keep the fighting men in the field; and we are assured constantly that our part is no less important than that of those who give their bodies to the bullet. "Save and serve" applies to all civilians, so much so that they too become part and parcel of the available fight-

ing force. For, as they save, they make food available for the soldier and sailor, they create means for the supply of clothing, equipment and munitions; as they serve, they release others to join the firing line, or they step in to perform vacated tasks. But even this is the material side to a large extent. And we must never forget for a moment that the spiritual aspect is no less important. For, it is a case of brains against brains, of ingenuity and knowledge against ingenuity and knowledge, of stern purpose to win against stern purpose to win. We must go the enemy one better in the devices to be put into the hands of our defenders. The technical backing of a modern army and navy is of overwhelming moment. The engineer, the chemist, the inventor, the mathematician, the ordnance expert, the metallurgist, the botanist, the physician, the surgeon, the agriculturalist, the statistician, the historian, the captain of industry, to name but a few, are all equally indispensable. It may well take a score of men to keep a single soldier at the front effectively. Any talent may tell its tale here, and help to bring home the bacon. In the same way thinkers are necessary—moralists, statesmen, jurists, anthropologists—to formulate the spiritual issues. This the Germans know right well, and we must learn it.

In these circumstances, no one need be surprised to learn that one in every four members of the Faculty is engaged either in important Government work, or in lending his talents to some administrative service. Eleven have the rank of major, twelve of captain. There are at least ten other commissioned officers, and a much larger number the magnitude of whose service has no relation to rank, official or other. Among them are to be found physicians, surgeons, hospital experts, quartermasters, chemists, engineers, metallurgists, geologists, botanists and agriculturalists; leaders in social work, in insurance,

in aviation, in library administration, in psychology and education, in trade and commercial relations; linguists and so forth. Nor is this all. An unknown number give of their knowledge to the Government and, at the same time, maintain the University in operation from day to day. They are consulted upon every conceivable problem. I may not tell tales out of school here. But I may say that even philosophers, who are popularly supposed to dwell far away from the rough-and-tumble of the workaday world, have been drawn into the service. If this be true of them, very little imagination is needed to infer what is true of the others—Government can use any kind of brains, any line of specialized mastery. And, speaking of imagination, let me refer at greater length to two examples of service, eminently fitted to stir it. They are excellent examples of Michigan quality.

At the moment when the conflict first blazed forth upon a dismayed and incredulous Europe, Professor René Talamon, of the Department of Romance Languages, was in Paris—upon his wedding tour. Being a French citizen, he immediately joined the colors. He saw trench warfare in the darkest days, when the German hosts, taking advantage of overwhelming superiority in numbers and equipment, were attempting to deliver a knock-out blow to France. Thanks to him and his devoted comrades, the peril was averted. But at great price. Many thousands made the supreme sacrifice, many more thousands were wounded, among them Mr. Talamon. After a long convalescence, which left him disabled in one arm, he returned to the service, and capitalized his dear-bought experience in training French recruits, more recently in familiarizing Americans, whom he understands so well, with the subtle tricks of the new warfare. Such a tale stirs the blood, and when Mr. Talamon appears in our midst again, we mean to let him know

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how high an estimate we put upon his self-sacrifice, courage and grit. The men who were "in it" at the start encountered fearful odds to save the day. As Mr. Talamon is not here to read this, I may fall into the Scottish tongue, and say that he is a bonnie man; he is evidently a bonnie fighter also, of the kind that the Scots love—and produce. Now, all the world loves such, even if it does not, and never can, realize the perils outfaced, the hardships serenely borne, the dangers confronted—and overcome. The Michigan Faculty is proud of him, proud of itself because he belongs to it.

Again, the advance guard of our boys is "over there" now, with the main body to follow. "Over there" is far, far away. The lads are to be in a strange country, and we who are left gaze after them wistfully, want to know how they fare, to keep in close touch. For this purpose, the American University Union has been founded, and will act as a principal agency. It provides headquarters in Paris, where Michigan men can fraternize, and keep one another in good heart by singing the familiar songs and recalling the old times of fellowship at Ann Arbor. This is all very well for them—a bit of America in France must be as a spring of water in a thirsty land. But, what about us? Well, the Union will list all the boys, will keep track of their whereabouts, and will send us news of them as occasion demands—with extraordinary rapidity and accuracy, everything considered. Members of the great Eastern universities, like Harvard, Yale and Princeton, are on hand to look after their boys. Nor is Michigan outdone. My immediate colleague, Professor Charles Bruce Vibbert, went to Paris in August, 1917, and has been in charge of this important work from the first. One of our graduate students, Mr. Warren J. Vinton, of Detroit, has followed him, to assist in the onerous task. Their duties, undertaken at great personal sacrifice, of

which the U-boat peril is but a small part, are also calculated to stir the imagination. As the fighting proceeds, we shall have Messrs. Vibbert and Vinton in mind constantly, because we shall hang breathlessly upon their news, anticipating that they will keep us informed about our loved ones, about our friends, about our pupils. It is a splendid service, of which, once more, the Michigan Faculty is proud. Its great importance, easily apt to be overlooked, may be brought home to all by those extracts from a recent letter, sent by Mr. Vinton to President Hutchins:

7 "The work of the Union and of the Michigan Bureau increases every day, and the number of men visiting us each week is continually growing. - 98

"Both Professor Vibbert and I keep busy from early morning till midnight. Visiting with Michigan men who drop in, telling them the latest news from home and from their friends in France is, we think, most important and worth while, yet it does take up a lot of time. Our Bureau being the best informed on Paris and French affairs, and having two men who speak French, has become the center of French affairs. We are charged with locating in pensions or private families, those men who desire such lodgment; we keep the Union's record of French teachers, and try to supply applicants with some suited to their needs. We also dispense information regarding the theaters, the monuments and the points of interest in Paris, and have laid out sightseeing tours for many a man. In short, we are a sort of Parisian bureau of information.

"Moreover, we are still taking care of the hospitality offered us by so many French homes. There are now so many French homes receiving us that Professor Vibbert and I are taking turns leading the parties from the Union and introducing the men to their hosts. The courtesy and friendliness of the

French people is above all praise, showing, as it does, their appreciation and their love of their newest ally. We shop, too, for our men who are billeted outside of Paris or who are close to the front. We forward their mail and answer a flood of letters, so you see our time is not hanging heavy on our hands."

It may be affirmed with no little confidence that, if every group of our citizens puts its back into the struggle as the Michigan Faculty has done and is doing, the end will be brought much nearer. But my colleagues are taking no peculiar credit to themselves. For, if they do not realize what this war implies at rock-bottom, who can?

When we turn to the Alumni, graduate and undergraduate, our records are necessarily less accurate, and far from complete. We know that, in October, 1917, our enrollment of men dropped 1,239, and we had lists of 1,332 graduates in active service; we know that 1,046 students had been inducted into various arms; the numbers in the undergraduate R. O. T. C., and in the special work of medicine, dentistry and engineering ran to nigh 2,000. Taking these figures, together with a rough, and conservative, estimate for other Alumni, we were able to place the total at 6,700, before the Selective Draft had operated. By May, 1918, twenty-eight had given their lives. Already, the finger of death has touched the families of two of my colleagues. As time passes, our records will become more complete and, not till they are thus complete, will it be possible to estimate the service rendered by the sons of the University with any degree of exactitude. As I am perforce confining myself to the first phase, I must rest content with a description of the spirit that animated the Michigan boys who met the call voluntarily. Fortunately, I had every opportunity for personal observation of the prevalent attitude.

Recall, to begin with, that America was caught hopelessly

unprepared, and that Michigan, in particular, not being a Land Grant college, offered no military training. Thus, when war was declared, the University had but one hundred and fifty-seven men ready for immediate embodiment in the forces of the United States. These were the members of the VII and VIII Divisions of the Michigan Naval Militia. Yet, despite this handicap, our students, like others the country over, especially in the East, detected the real issue sooner and more definitely than the average citizen. Thanks to their educational opportunities, thanks to the team-work learned in their sports, thanks to their heart-to-heart talks (many of which I was privileged to share), they envisaged the situation clearly and, all things considered, quickly. They early enjoyed the vision that was to transmute the nation at large later. Colorless youngsters most of them seemed to be, yet, deep down, they were moved profoundly, and made haste to "hitch their wagon to a star." As I came into contact with them familiarly, this appeared to me to be the main phenomenon.

It was not that they sensed merely a great adventure overseas; rather, they felt the stern call of duty, and responded to convictions such as one had not been accustomed to associate with their prevalent light-hearted whimsicalities. I have no doubt that the infernal blackguardism of the Germans had much effect. Fritz is a dirty fighter and, no less, a bad loser. And your sport-loving student has no use for either. So, all the boys were asking not only, "What can *I* do?" but, "What can *I* do *at once*?" Hence, they ceased on a sudden to be commonplace, because their souls shone with a strange refulgence. They had already gained a mighty victory—victory over themselves, over their personal welfare, above all, over the individualistic preconceptions inherited by them from us older folk, more shame to us. There was no shouting, much less bravado,

but clear-eyed seriousness in face of a tremendous issue whose end nobody could foresee.

Taught in the classroom that there are high ideals and that, in the long run, such ideals govern men, the boys, nevertheless, had had no opportunity to test the faith that might have been transmitted to them by their teachers. And now, in a moment, almost in the twinkling of an eye, they saw the truth of it all, and gave themselves, dimly conscious that their personal sacrifices and efforts might well help to guarantee the preservation of righteousness on the face of the earth. It was hardly possible that they could have put their case in these phrases and, if they could, I do not think they would:—

“Our country is higher and holier than mother or father. When we are punished by her, the punishment is to be endured in silence. Whether in battle or in a court of law, or in any other place, the citizen must do what his city and his country order him. This is the voice which I seem to hear murmuring in my ears, like the sound of the flute in the ears of the mystic.”

These winged words, written by Plato about Socrates nearly two thousand three hundred years ago, intimate that the soundness of a man depends ultimately upon the worth of the larger ends with which he takes more or less deliberate service. They are as true today as they were in ancient Athens; they will be true till men cease to be men. And, better than any known to me, they express the spirit that moved our boys forthwith, when the crisis struck into their young lives. They *volunteered* on behalf of decency, of homely dealing as between man and man, of common honesty as between nation and nation. In short, they stood forth for the only idealism that can ever make the world safe for Democracy and, what is far more to the point, Democracy safe for the world.

Now they are inducted, inducted by their own free will, into

every conceivable kind of job; the great majority into posts of some responsibility, or demanding special knowledge, or requiring the adaptability or quickness to learn that presupposes a broad educational foundation. Nearly all are "over there." Some have made the final sacrifice; scores have been wounded; all have passed through undreamed inconvenience—to use a very mild term—without a murmur, nay, smiling. The poignancy and wistfulness that were theirs when they enlisted, are now transferred to us—mothers, fathers, friends, teachers—who must remain behind. As we reflect, we understand that we have looked straight into the heart of Young America, and have found it gold, pure gold. This revelation is recompense for all our qualms and fears. The memory of it cannot fail to temper our sorrows as the anxious weeks and months pass, bringing tales of irreparable loss, of bitter suffering, of scars destined to be carried to the grave.

Such, then, are impressions of the service rendered by the University in the initial phases of the struggle. The State has good reason to be proud of its most famous institution of education. I trust that the memory it must form of this new spirit will never fade.

The fresh departure of the Students' Army Training Corps, which passed into effect on October 1, 1918, puts everything on a different basis, and must eventually become the subject of very different treatment—more exact, more statistical. But, I doubt not, the same staunch spirit of self-forgetfulness will consecrate the legally organized service. The student soldiers of 1918 ought to profit mightily by the splendid example of their predecessors, the volunteers, who toed the line when it was by no means clearly drawn.

WHY THE UNITED STATES IS AT WAR*

BY MAHLON H. BUELL

HILLSDALE COLLEGE

AMERICA is a nation of peaceful traditions. Conceived in the spirit and ideal of tolerance and founded upon the principles of undying democracy, she has sought, through the years of her development, to maintain the doctrine of right for right's sake, and has not interposed might except to add authority to a just cause. Recognizing the wisdom in the advice of the "Father of his Country," she has avoided entangling alliances, to the end that until the entrance of the United States into the Great War of the nations in 1917 she has not been embroiled in any strictly European conflict.

Nor has America's avoidance of over-sea military struggles been because of any lack of opportunity to enter them. Neither has she, in abstaining from such wars, in any way played the role of a slacker or turned traitor to a cause she should have championed. Upon no former occasion has she been convinced that the European conflicts were her struggles in any way. For this reason, she refused to comply with requests and entreaties to fight with the revolutionists in France during the closing years of the eighteenth century, or with the Boers against the English one hundred years later.

Through the tenets of the Doctrine espoused and championed by President Monroe nearly one hundred years ago, and since known by his name, America virtually declared her

*This and the following essay won prizes in the Michigan Historical Commission's prize essay contest of 1917-18. See *Magazine* for January, 1918, page 17.

intentions of non-interference in European affairs by enunciating her "hands off" principle to Old World nations. To this Doctrine she has adhered, and her demands that the American continents be allowed to pursue their own courses unhampered with outside interference have been acceded to by many of the more powerful European states.

It is true that, since the formation and adoption of this doctrine, the United States has been embroiled in conflicts, both diplomatic and military, with European nations, but in each case the question in dispute has been fundamentally American in its nature and could not have been allowed to go unsettled. The one classic example, that of our difficulties with Spain in 1898, does not disprove our insistence that this is a peace-loving nation. The war of '98 was made on Spain only as a means of stopping most intolerable practices in Cuba, and our subsequent interest in the Philippine Islands has been primarily to educate their people for future independence which shall be free from the domination of any exploiting and colonizing power.

But the time came when, because of carefully planned schemes of barbarity and intrigue, we were forced to abandon our tradition of peace with European nations. It was through no mere happenings that the United States was steadily ensnared in such a net. Rather the relations each day grew more strained between our own Government and that of the Imperial German Empire, because of evident design. The breaking point was finally reached and the German ambassador, Von Bernstorff, was given his passports.

President Wilson has stated and countless others have reiterated the fact that the United States entered the war that the world might be made "safe for democracy." Idealistic

and entirely praiseworthy as is this statement, the fact remains that had not the Imperial German Government, repeatedly, persistently and no doubt deliberately insulted our rights as a nation with her aggression and intrigue, as well as with her wanton disregard for American rights of persons and property upon the high seas, we doubtless would not be fighting Germans today.

The direct and technical violations of the rights of the United States are, to the casual observer, the only causes of the war; but to the student of affairs, these immediate acts which precipitated the breaking off of diplomatic relations and the declaration of war, are but a part of a long process.

Prior to the awful days since August, 1914, every nation of the civilized world respected the rights of neutrals and belligerents upon the seas. All nations had adopted the provision of international law which provides that no merchant vessel of any nation shall be sunk without first providing for the lives and safety of those on board. Under this code it was the established right of a citizen of a neutral country to travel the high seas even under the flag of a belligerent in times of war, with the full guarantee of his safety. Despite this international agreement, however, the world was shocked beyond expression when it learned that on May 7, 1915, the British unarmed passenger vessel *Lusitania* was submarined and sent to the bottom of the Atlantic with her load of human freight. The fact that one hundred and fourteen American citizens, who met their tragic death in this disaster, had been warned through the New York press that they should not sail on board this boat offered no legal excuse for the outrage. Rather, in the murder by the German Government of those one hundred and fourteen Americans, there were thrown at our feet one hundred and fourteen causes for war.

Diplomatic relations became more strained, which resulted four months later in the following assurance being sent to the United States by the German Government on September 1, 1915:

"Liners will not be sunk by submarines without warning and without safety to the lives of non-combatants, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Six weeks later on October 15, three Americans lost their lives when the British steamship *Arabic* was sunk. The German Government promptly sent its "regrets," and disavowed the act, only to follow it with the sinking of the American vessel *William P. Frye* on November 29, and the British liner *Persia* on December 30, when the crew and passengers, including one American consul traveling to his post, were lost.

More assurances of "good faith" were dispatched to America and more lives were lost on ships sent to the bottom.

On April 18, 1916, President Wilson sent his ultimatum to Berlin, stating that

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government of Germany should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

The answer came back on May 4, that German naval officers would act "in accordance with the general principles of visit and search in the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law."

Germany's untrustworthiness was proven again when more Americans were killed through the sinking of more British steamers.

The crowning act of German audacity did not come, however, until on January 31, 1917, the German Government notified the world that she would attack all navigation, both neutral and belligerent, within certain prescribed zones bounding the belligerent countries, except in restricted zones where specified vessels were "permitted" to navigate on certain days. Three days after such "permission" was granted all diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were broken off.

During the two months following, scores of Americans lost their lives through the sinking of foreign boats. Also seven steamships of American registry were sunk by German submarines. Furthermore, before our declaration of war the British steamer *Yarrowdale* was captured by a German war vessel and seventy-two Americans were taken prisoners, not to be released until after they had been considerably maltreated and abused. Such in brief were the direct causes which led President Wilson to deliver his "War Message" before Congress on April 2, 1917, which resulted in that body's declaring war on the German Empire, April 6.

But the causes of the war are not confined to the immediate sinking of ships and the resulting murder of American citizens. It is entirely plain now, through the revelations of our Government, that Germany not only was bent on bringing material

damage to our property and citizens, but also sought to undermine and corrupt the loyalty and patriotism of our citizenship. Through direct subsidies to disloyal publications, the German authorities at Washington sought to spread sedition and corruption broadcast through our land. From the same source came the funds which induced other citizens to disavow their allegiance to and respect for this nation by direct attempts to do violence to our commerce and industry. No less a German official than Ambassador Von Bernstorff was responsible for much of this treachery. While still at Washington as the official representative of his Government, and while enjoying the hospitality which this Government extends to all such diplomats, he continued to add his designing insults to the material injury with which his Government was trying the mettle of America. His telegram to his own Government, dated January 22, 1917, and later made public by our State Department, in which he asks for authority to expend \$50,000 "in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress through the organization you know," is conclusive proof of his treachery and entire lack of any sense of integrity and fair dealing.

Again, while German treachery was subsidizing disloyal American newspapers and endeavoring thereby to foster an anti-war spirit in this country, the "home office" was not inactive. Not content with having spent \$600,000 on Huerta's effort in this country to start a rebellion in Mexico in 1915,¹ the German Government sent directly from its foreign office, in Berlin, the note signed by Foreign Secretary Dr. Alfred Zimmermann to Von Eckhart, German minister to Mexico,

1. *Congressional Record*, April 5, 1917, pp. 192, 193.

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requesting him to seek an alliance with Mexico and Japan against the United States.

What acts could more conclusively have revealed Germany's desire to hamper the United States and draw us into war than these? What could better prove how great has been the influence upon the present German generation of Bismarck with his secret diplomacy and treachery? German diplomats of today sought to emulate this imperialistic "tamer" of the Prussian Parliament of half a century ago. Through his diplomatic trickery Bismarck alienated the allies of his enemies and drew his foes into single-handed and one-sided battles. Similarly, the present German autocrats are not incapable of any acts of perfidy and treachery in seeking to accomplish their aims.

Our distrust of German statements is further augmented by the atrocities in Belgium and Armenia. Too many reliable witnesses have testified to the truth of the accusation brought against the German officers and soldiers in these countries for us to doubt their validity at least in part. And even if the stories of massacres, brutal butcheries, deportations and worse outrages upon the non-combatants of the overrun countries be false and overdrawn as Germany declares, even then, I say, the fact that the treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium were thrust aside as mere "scraps of paper" is reason enough for our utter distrust of a Government capable of such acts. Such, however, are the levels to which a power-crazed nation, based upon *militaristic* authority and false democracy, can descend.

Under the guise of a so-called "democratic government" the present militaristic system has evolved. Nearly half a century ago Bismarck devised a constitution and considered it ratified

in Germany when twenty-five princes and kings, headed by the king of Prussia, had signed it. Under its provisions the legislative body of Germany consists of the Reichstag, which is little more than a debating society, with no power except to recommend, and the Bundesrat, in which the king of Prussia, the present Emperor of Germany, dictates a controlling number of votes. In this so-called "ideal democracy" the king of Prussia is the autocratic, self-asserted Divine Right despot, whose will is law.

Under this "democracy" the modern military system of Germany has evolved. Realizing that the hegemony of Germany could never be effected by Prussia unless that state possessed a large and efficient army, King William persistently insisted that more stringent militaristic laws be passed by the Prussian Parliament. Concerning this stage of Prussia's history, Professor Carleton J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University, says in his *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, Volume II, that "on the whole the parliament was hostile to the new military policy. Many extreme Conservatives, who did not relish additional taxation for the sake of a fight with reactionary Austria, made common cause with the Liberals, who feared lest military exultation be detrimental to Liberalism. At first the parliament consented to lengthen the term of service in the regular army to three years, but in 1861 positively refused to authorize increased financial expenditures or the enrollment of additional regiments without a compensatory diminution of the term of service."

In order to quell this hostile parliament, King William put it in charge of the "Tamer Bismarck," who understood the situation and undertook the task with the slogan, "Not by speeches and resolutions of majorities are great questions of the time decided,—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849,—but

by iron and blood." Finding that the Progressives stubbornly insisted that militia was preferable to a professional army, Bismarck, with the king's consent, proceeded to govern the country without a budget and without a parliament, after that body had refused to vote the appropriations necessary for the conduct of the Government in 1863. Mr. Hayes states also that, "In flat contradiction of the constitution of 1850, taxes ^{freely} were arbitrarily levied and collected, the military reforms were fully carried out, and Prussia was duly prepared to wage war with Austria for the hegemony of the Germanies. For this unprincipled and high-handed procedure Bismarck was cordially hated by sincere Liberals, but unpopularity and insults did not change his course. For nearly four years he maintained the unconstitutional regime under the questionable maxim that the end justifies the means."

Through his treacherous diplomacy a quarrel was picked with Austria, which resulted in the Seven Weeks' War of 1866, causing the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, extensive Prussian annexations, and the establishing of the North German Confederation under Prussian presidency.

The unification of Germany continued under Bismarck and his doctrine of "Iron and Blood" until France had been humbled in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871. By the terms of the treaty of Frankfort, which closed this war, France ceded to Germany the whole of Alsace, excepting Belfort, and eastern Lorraine, and the fortresses of Metz and Strassburg, and agreed to pay an indemnity of five milliards of francs (one billion dollars).

Closely following this treaty came others which united the formerly hostile south German states of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, the chief states still outside the direct Prussian influence, to the North German Confedera-

tion. From this it was but a step to the empire and henceforth the King of Prussia was known as the Emperor of Germany instead of the President of the Confederation.

Such in brief were the steps which united the states of Germany into an empire and fixed militarism in Germany against the manifest will of the people. And it is this same autocratic government to which President Wilson refers when he insists that there is a cleavage between the governed and the governing groups in Germany.

German officials, grounded in the doctrines of Bismarck, have, since his day, been steadily planning for the hegemony of Europe and the world about Germany as a center, upon a plan similar to the one which unified the German states about Prussia. As evidence in support of this statement, volumes of quotations from German Emperors, high German state and military officials as well as from philosophers, educators and other national leaders have been published. Our own Government's Committee on Public Information has published many such statements in the pamphlet, *Conquest and Kultur*. As one typical example of their lust for world power, let me quote from the Kaiser's speech, delivered at Saalburg, October 11, 1900. "Our German Fatherland (to) which I hope it will be granted, through the harmonious co-operation of princes and peoples, of its armies and its citizens, to become in the future as closely united, as powerful and as authoritative as once the Roman world-empire was, and that, just as in the old times they said 'Civis romanus sum,' hereafter at some time in the future they will say, 'I am a German citizen.'"

It is for our own national security against this irresponsible power-intoxicated Kaiser and his Potsdam subordinates that the United States has taken up the gage of battle. For our own future integrity we have risen in arms.

But upon what foundation has this system of thought been built which makes it possible for a so-called "enlightened people" to be coerced by autocratic despotism? What has been the philosophy and education which has instilled into the very marrow of their bones such a doctrine so that they can endure year after year of slavish warfare? For an answer we must look back beyond the present generation. We must discover in the philosophers of a century or more ago the beginnings of present-day German thinking. Among all the intellectual lights of modern Germany, three stand out above the rest in influence upon the national thought, Emanuel Kant, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, and Friedrich Nietzsche.

Concerning the influence of Kant upon German philosophy, Mr. John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University, has said in his book, *German Philosophy and Politics*, that "It is a precarious undertaking to single out some one thing in German philosophy as of typical importance in understanding German national life. Yet I am committed to the venture. My conviction is that we have its root idea in the doctrine of Kant concerning the two realms, one outer and physically necessary, the other inner, ideal and free. To this we must add that, in spite of their separateness and independence, the primacy always lies with the inner. As compared with this the philosophy of a Nietzsche, to which so many resort at the present time for explanation of what seems to them otherwise inexplicable, is but a superficial and transitory wave of opinion. Surely the chief mark of distinctively German civilization is its combination of self-conscious idealism with unsurpassed technical efficiency and organization in the various fields of action."

Fichte reiterates the doctrine in his *Addresses on the Fundamental Features of the Present Age*. He says, in the words of

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Mr. Dewey, "that the end of humanity on earth is the establishment of a kingdom in which all relations of humanity are determined with freedom or according to reason,—according to reason as conceived by the Fichtean formula." Again in his *Addresses to the German Nation*, Mr. Dewey finds him believing that "the Germans are the sole people who recognize the principles of spiritual freedom, of freedom won by action in accord with reason. Faithfulness to this mission will 'elevate the German name to that of the most glorious among all the peoples, making this nation the regenerator and restorer of the world.'"

But to Nietzsche, who doubtless was one of the most influential of modern German thinkers, we turn for the present doctrine of the Superman. Professor Thilly, of Cornell University, says in his *History of Philosophy* that "He [Nietzsche] not only antagonizes the old theories and methods, but sweeps away the old values and condemns the entire trend of our modern times and civilization, considering the historical attitude as the cause of the weakness of our age." He is a strict convert to Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest." His goal is the creation of the Superman, or a race of heroes through struggle, pain, suffering and injury to the weak. The better men, the natural-born leaders and aristocrats should be in the forefront and have special privileges over the rabble. Traditional morality, based upon pity and favor for the weak, is rejected by Nietzsche. Religion, especially Christianity, is repudiated upon the same grounds, and war is preferable to peace, for peace is a symptom of death. Thus the Superman lives in a realm beyond the ordinary. He becomes law unto himself and needs no rules like those that govern common folk. He is beyond good and evil, hence it is possible for him to regard treaties as mere "scraps of paper."

Around these brilliant intellectual lights of modern Germany have revolved lesser thinkers, and upon their philosophy has been built the common German thought of today. With such a background, it is little wonder that they have undertaken the dissemination of "Kultur" to all the world.

Unlikely The remarkable success in rearing a strongly unified state during the past half century has convinced the German that the Superman is not only coming to Germany, but that it is the duty of Germany as a nation to establish him in all habitable lands and give him a "place in the sun." This is the peril which the United States faces today and which she is seeking to avert.

We have drawn the sword against Germany, not that we may annihilate her "without a trace," but in order that we may forever put an end to the encroachments of autocracy upon the rights of free-born men and women. Germany forced us into this war by her ruthless submarine policy; but should she today make ample reparations for all the damage she has done in a material way, we would not and could not now disband our armies and call our duty done. Her intrigue against our safety at home and among other nations, her brutality and treachery against the unfortunate victims of her power, her utter disregard for treaties and international agreements, her military principles based upon her false democracy, all grounded in a philosophy which culminates in the doctrine of the Superman, call us to make the supreme sacrifice.

We believe that the military masters of Germany, who are today bleeding their country's resources and manhood to the limit, now see clearly to what conditions their methods have brought them. To maintain their power at home they must maintain it abroad, and to bolster up their tottering imperialistic systems, they are soothing the ears of their subject sol-

diers with boasts of world empire and power. But as firmly as we believe that we are in the right in this great cause, just so firmly do we believe that these boasts will eventually be proved empty. Germany's greatest defeat will not come until after she is beaten on the field of battle and her despotic rulers have been discredited before their subjects as they are now before the world. To this end we fight.

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WHY THE UNITED STATES IS AT WAR

W. C. C.
C. C. C.

BY MISS ETTA KINCH

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

OUTLINE

- I. Introduction
 - 1. Subjection of a virgin continent by Europeans
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 - 3. Result—A new nation—The United States of America
 - 4. American ideals
 - (a) Democracy—within
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 - 5. Effect of the United States on International Law
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 - 3. Rights of small nations
 - 4. Liberty—Autocracy vs. democracy

SOME four centuries ago Europeans poured into the wilderness of this unknown continent, bringing with them European institutions, ideals and personalities, as diverse as the countries they represented. America took them to her bosom, taught them a new way of looking upon the destiny of the common man, trained them in adaptation to a new world, to new institutions, to meet new needs, and constantly, as this society grew to resemble the Old World in its social forms and industries, and whenever it began to lose faith in the ideals of democracy, she opened new provinces and dowered new democracies; and at last, the ennobling love of freedom brought forth a new nation, the United States of America. This nation has had one abiding policy,—“to live and to let live,” the essential thought of democracy.

This ideal of democracy has been attained through toil, sacrifice, and suffering. All American institutions have been vitalized by its principles of equality, of opportunity for the individual, and our Government has had the ever-present aim of liberty and well being for the masses through self-government.

A nation is largely a way of thinking.¹ Our nation has produced certain ideals, traditions and principles in which is embraced the peculiar essence of our being. This principle, of democracy, is the key to our internal life.

In foreign affairs it was necessary for us early to formulate a policy. We voiced it in the Monroe Doctrine, briefly defined as an announcement that the United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of Europe and would oppose the interference of European powers in affairs of this continent, either for acquisition of new colonies, or for the disturbance of existing governments.^{1a} The most vital underlying conception of

1. Dr. Robert Mark Wenley, University of Michigan.

1a. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, Chapter 17.

the Monroe Doctrine was, that we were the natural champions and protectors of those other western hemisphere peoples who desired to work out for themselves the principle of a free government. The doctrine is also really self-defensive,—a defense of our own republican institutions, through defending the rights of others to the same experiment. The modern phrases of "the rights of the small nations," and the "rights of peoples to self-determination," are ideas embodied in the Monroe Doctrine. This was not primarily a policy of isolation, as is commonly believed. Isolation is largely a patriotic misconception, born of the facts of our position on the globe, and of our English traditions; and people who hold it forget that constantly increasing means of communication and commerce make foreign interests our interests.²

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On account of our peculiar position, and on account of our experiment in republican government, we have made some remarkable contributions to the theories of international law. Arbitration, the rights of neutrals, and transfer of citizenship, are subjects to whose principles American theory, and American practice, have contributed a major portion of the content.

International problems, some perennial, some transient, have at all times confronted our administrations, influencing us to take an active part in the Geneva and Hague Conventions, and in the London Naval Conference. As often as we have been represented, we have voiced the principles of democracy. Because of our geographical isolation, and because of our great resources, we have had many problems pertaining to our commercial relations. These problems have always been acute in time of war, and of a peculiar nature when we ourselves were not involved. Ever since the art of navigation was matured,

2. "Isolation and Other Policies," *North American*, February, 1912.

and piracy abolished, the seas have been free to the ships of all nations in times of peace; but the freedom has been precarious, because it was liable to interruption in times of war. The position of every nation which depended to a considerable extent for its subsistence upon foreign commerce, was rendered insecure, because its means of livelihood could be cut off completely or partially by an enemy with a fleet. Perceiving this and aspiring to better conditions, the United States has attempted to persuade to a code of sea laws based on mutual consent, which would define restraints placed on trade and the rights of neutrals during war. Our creed has been that the seas must be free to all, and that all who sail upon them must have a voice in framing their government; and that the life, liberty and property of neutrals must be protected.³

The Geneva and Hague Conventions and the London Naval Conference had resulted in international agreement upon certain principles of conduct toward neutrals during war, among which the following were the most important: (a) a neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war;⁴ (b) blockades to be binding, must be effective;⁵ (c) belligerents must refrain from hostile actions in neutral territory;⁶ (d) the high seas are to be free highways.

Practically all civilized nations had subscribed to these principles by 1914; but Germany had evinced an indifferent attitude, saying at The Hague Conference of 1917, "The Im-

3. *How the War Came to America*, pp. 2-3, Committee on Public Information.

4. J. Lawrence, *Principles of International Law*, pp. 557-576, 559-623; *Encyclopedia Brit.*, "Declaration of Paris."

5. J. Lawrence, *Principles of International Law*, pp. 576-599.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 500-518, 592.

perial German Government favors treaties with individual nations rather than with many."⁷

The principle of arbitration may be said to have been perfected and popularized by the practice of the English-speaking peoples. They began its use in 1794, when the Jay Treaty between the United States and England provided for certain arbitration boards to meet later for a decision on contested points. Arbitration settled these points successfully, and since that time the principle has been applied to our diplomacy in three aspects: in territorial disputes, in slavery issues, and in damage claims resulting from seizure and arrest.

Our boundary troubles were interwoven with many interstate and international controversies, but they were peacefully settled by arbitration or compromise; the northeast boundary by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842;⁸ the northwest boundary by what is known as the "Oregon Agreement" in 1846;¹⁰ and the Alaskan boundary by the Commission of 1903.¹¹

Even in the midst of the Civil War, territorial claims between our country and South and Central America were also settled in this way. In 1863 and 1868 we submitted contentions with Peru¹² to mediation, in 1866 with Venezuela,¹³ and in

7. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 115-120, 126, 128, 372.

9. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 228, 234, 287; J. W. Foster, *A Century of American Diplomacy*, pp. 282-286.

10. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 432-434; John Bassett Moore, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 234-236.

11. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 344-367; George Davidson, *The Alaska Boundary*; John Bassett Moore, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 213-219.

12. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, p. 350; John Bassett Moore, *American Diplomacy*, p. 215.

13. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, p. 350; John Bassett Moore, *American Diplomacy*, p. 215.

1868 with Mexico.¹⁴ Even the "high-handed Olney" policy,¹⁵ attempting to act for Great Britain in her Venezuelan boundary controversy in 1899, resulted in a peaceful arbitration.

Fishery disputes have been of a threefold nature: seizure of fishing vessels by Great Britain, complaint of Newfoundland of invasion of territorial waters, and protection of the Alaskan seals. The Newfoundland fishery question, probably the most irritating point of contact, was handled in 1870 by the Treaty of Washington on the principle of reciprocity. This treaty terminated in 1885, and in 1909 a permanent territorial fish commission was established.¹⁷

The Alaskan seal controversy involved economic, social, historic, and legal points, and a claim on the part of the United States to jurisdiction over the Behring Sea. In 1892 a joint commission decided on certain protective regulations and rejected the latter claim, and in 1911 a joint protective treaty¹⁸ was signed by Japan, Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

While our foreign relations were strained over the issue of the slave trade, nevertheless arbitration was employed to settle differences. In 1818 it was used to settle the dispute between the United States and Great Britain over indemnity for deported slaves.¹⁹ Between 1841 and 1853 we peacefully set-

14. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, p. 350; John Bassett Moore, *American Diplomacy*, p. 215.

15. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 390-395; John Bassett Moore, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 153-156, 218.

16. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 117-119; J. B. Henderson, *American Diplomatic Questions*.

17. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, p. 434, Chapter 12; Wm. Elroy Curtis, *The United States and Foreign Powers*, Chapter 12.

18. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, p. 434; Wm. Elroy Curtis, *The United States and Foreign Powers*, Chapter 12.

19. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, p. 191.

Lover
 tled the celebrated Creole case,²⁰ although it involved domestic, maritime, and slave-trade laws, international agreements and bitter sectional animosities. Great Britain finally paid an indemnity to us, although her heart and soul were in a conscientious fight against slavery.

The most celebrated damage claim resulted from the case of the *Alabama*,²¹ a British-built commerce destroyer used during the Civil War against the Union. A tribunal of five adjusted this claim in 1871; such a settlement between two great nations

20. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 238-240; Schuyler, *American Diplomacy*, Chapter 5. The case grew out of the controversies arising from our domestic maritime slave trade. In 1841 the Creole cargo of slaves revolted, killed a passenger, took possession of the boat, and made the port of Nassau. Those guilty of murder were executed and the remainder freed. The case aroused great excitement in the United States. Calhoun offered a resolution in the Senate in which he declared that the protection of domestic slave trade was a matter of obligation and not of choice, and that England should be made to understand that she must not interfere with our legal slave trade. This case came up in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. Webster apparently had little enthusiasm for the discussion, for in a letter to Ashburton, he said: "Using the words of Walter Scott when he sent one of his works to his publisher—'I send you my Creole, d—n her.'" No agreement was reached at this time, but in 1853 a claim convention submitted the matter to arbitration and Great Britain paid indemnity.
21. C. R. Fish, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 345-347, 339; T. W. Balch, *The Alabama Arbitration*. The *Alabama* was a British-built commerce destroyer, purchased from Great Britain by the Confederates early in the Civil War. At the close of this war all questions in dispute were made the subject of a general negotiation and treaty. After thirty-seven sittings, the treaty was signed, May 8, 1871. It dealt first with the claims for damage done by the *Alabama* and other British-built destroyers. This questions was submitted to a tribunal of five arbitrators, who met at Geneva. Our direct claims were granted, and by the final decision of September 14, 1872, the sum of fifteen and a half million dollars was awarded to us.

created a tremendous influence for arbitration throughout the world, and no doubt had much to do with the establishment of the permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Convention of 1899.

The third great contribution of the United States to the principles of international law, was the right of transfer of citizenship. The insistence of the United States upon this principle is due to the fact that we are a nation of all nationalities. The vast mass of peoples look upon our country as a "Modern Utopia," and this tendency has caused a great influx of citizens from all corners of the globe, making it necessary for us, in order to preserve our unity and our ideals of democracy, to extend to them the right of citizenship. Other nations were slow to concede this principle, but at last it has become widely recognized; and when we obtained recognition of the right of transfer of citizenship, a great stride was taken toward individual independence and freedom.

Thus, within we have had democracy, and without we have stood upon those principles of international law concerning arbitration, neutral rights and the transfer of citizenship, which, together with the Monroe Doctrine, caused the world to recognize us as the champion of the freedom of individuals, of nations, and of equity between the nations.

With this background of history, and with the people the controlling element of our Government, we could not comprehend the situation when Europe was caught in the whirlpool of a World War. We had read of the "Balance of Power," we knew of the ancient trade wars, and we as a people, separated from Europe by natural barriers, looked across the Atlantic and wondered if this was another of the age-long series of struggles for colonies, naval and trade supremacy. We per-

ceived elements in it that pointed to trade rivalry between England and Germany. We could see the Triple Alliance arrayed against the Triple Entente; Germany, "the land rat," marshalling her forces against England, "the water rat,"²² for the supremacy of the sea; and the sporadic Balkan question again to the front, with Austria fighting Russia in what was perhaps her fourth advance on Constantinople.

We were without immediate, or deep sympathy, for any of these factions. We were confused as to merits and issues in the controversy; but we were soon forced to act; for, again, as a hundred years before, we were caught in between. Seemingly, at first there was no clear issue that affected our national policy, no direct assault on our national rights. We thought it a European dispute, that did not warrant our interference; and true to our traditional custom of avoiding all entangling European affairs, our Government issued its proclamation of neutrality.

It was not long, however, before we found that this war threatened us; because, the protection which international law was supposed to afford to neutral trade and neutral life was broken down, murderously on the part of Germany, quietly and effectively on the part of Great Britain. When the war broke out, England's fleet drove German commerce from the sea, and bottled the Kaiser's ships within the Baltic. She found her opportunity to declare a blockade of all goods, in or out of Germany, when Germany proclaimed general food-control by the state. This blockade seriously interfered with neutral trade. On August 6, 1914, we sent an identical note to each of the powers involved, proposing that the Declaration of

22. Chas. Seymour, *The Diplomatic Background of the War*, Chapters 9, 12.

London be accepted for the duration of the war. Great Britain answered by saying she would adopt its principles with modifications; controversies arose between England and the United States in regard to the meaning of the freedom of the seas; Germany was getting considerable trade through the neutral countries, and England kept cutting down the number of ships until she thought these countries were securing just enough food to meet their own needs. England, excepting on the principle of enemy destination, had no legal right to stop neutral ships, especially when they carried only non-contraband. President Wilson protested; but England paid little attention to these protests, for many of our ships carried contraband, and we were mild because we were anxious for the profitable trade. This profit came largely from munitions. Germany was well supplied, and the Allies were in need; we shipped gigantic quantities to the Allies and Germany protested, but not consistently, for she had in 1912 and 1913, during the Balkan war, sold ammunition to the belligerents; also earlier to Turkey in the Turko-Italian War, as well as to Spain during the Spanish-American War. If we as neutrals refused now to sell to belligerents, in time of war it might under the circumstances be considered an unneutral act, and these belligerents would probably refuse to sell to us if we were ever at war.

Our refusal to give up this trade embittered Germany and she sent a great many spies to our country, who, without regard to loss of life, blew up factories and destroyed munition shops. Finding this was not as effective as she had hoped, she turned her submarines loose. On February 4, 1915, she declared the waters surrounding Great Britain, Ireland and the English Channel a submarine zone, saying she would sink all and every merchant ship found in those waters. President Wilson sent

a note to Germany, informing her that the submarine campaign was unlawful, and that he would hold her responsible for harm done to American citizens. On May 7, 1915, the great *Lusitania* went down with the loss of 1,150 lives. Many of the passengers were women and children, and 114 of them were American citizens. Horror and indignation swept over the country. Our Government sent a strong protest to Germany, who tried to explain her action, and for a time ceased to torpedo boats. Next came the case of the *Arabic*, on which three Americans lost their lives, and then Germany promised there would be no more cases of this kind. Why? Then we did not understand, but it is perfectly evident now. The English fleet of trawlers, swift motor boats, and nets had bagged most of the submarines. She had to get a new fleet of these boats ready, and this time they were improved for their deadly work by having noiseless engines that prevented the English from detecting their approach. By 1916 she had this fleet ready, and in March the *Sussex* outrage was committed. This was the point beyond which we could not and would not go. We informed Germany that the law of nations upon which we based our protest was not of recent origin or founded on arbitrary principles set up by convention, but on the manifest principles of humanity, and had long been established with the approval and by the assent of all civilized nations. We explained that great liners and relief ships, as well as mere passenger boats, had been attacked; and, without warning, non-combatants, both passengers and crews, had been destroyed heedlessly and in a manner which the United States could not regard but as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. We warned her that if such a case occurred again we would break relations and send her minister home. At this juncture the

presidential campaign occurred. While the war spirit was growing in some sections of the country, there was still no widespread desire to take part in the conflict abroad. The political parties used the "war spirit" or "anti-war spirit," as the case might be, as an issue in the campaign, and it is safe to say that President Wilson was elected on the popular slogan, "He kept us out of war."

Nevertheless, infringement on our rights continued and reached and passed the limit of forbearance. We were trying to maintain amicable relations with a barbaric brute; there came a time when no grounds were left upon which to justify neutrality. Beyond any doubt, American neutrality was real during the first months of the war, but at the sinking of the *Sussex*, neutrality, in the old meaning of the word, had ceased to exist.

As our sense of justice and our sense of right were more and more grossly insulted by fiendish militarism, we began to see Germany in a different light, and to understand our Anglo-Saxon brother better. When the war was first precipitated, we had been greatly disturbed by the stories of the atrocities committed by the Germans. Our repulsion was at first voiced by a few able men; by some of the more scholarly; in short, by those who had a keener insight into the affairs of humanity. Our abhorrence, starting like the tiny flame of a candle, grew in proportion as Germany practiced her atrocious policies and committed her unspeakable crimes, until the majority of American citizens recoiled from the Teuton. The ancient invasion of the Hun lacked color beside the atrocities committed in conquered Belgium and over-run and ruined France. The shooting of captured soldiers, the murdering of innocent women and children, the placing of the immoral custom above the moral,

the deporting of scores of French and Belgians into Germany for enslavement, and the deliberate starvation of Serbia and Poland, made us sick at heart.²³ The mental attitude of the individuals making the nation became gradually the nation's attitude.

We perceived what Germany was doing in Europe. We saw that she had tried to build an island empire and had failed, that her African colonies had not been an economic success, and that lately she had been seeking dominance in the Balkans and Asia Minor by "peaceful penetration" and the "Bagdad bahn."²⁴ We saw that 1914 had been a most opportune time for Germany to go to war. Her army was well supplied with draft animals, tractors and motor trucks, which enabled her to transfer men and supplies with speed; the fiscal bill of 1913 had provided a large increase of forces and an immense appropriation of money; strategic railroads had been constructed to the French, Russian and Belgian frontiers; and she had secretly perfected new and murderous weapons from great guns to poisonous gases. The Kiel Canal had been completed, Helgoland acquired and fortified, and her navy made at least second in the world's fleets. Her sway over Turkey had become complete, her diplomacy in the Balkans was succeeding, and at last Austria was caught in a situation where she would be willing to do her bidding. Her enemies, too, were at a disadvantage in 1914. Russia had only begun to plan her strategic roads, her finances were in bad shape, her industrial development retarded, labor troubles were rife, and revolution strained at the leash,—a leash that would hardly stand the pull of war. France had recently inspected her military condition and pronounced it bad, her reforms were not yet in operation, and her

23. *German War Practices*, Red, White and Blue Series, No. 6.

atmosphere was murky with political scandal; the great British Empire faced disruption through civil war in Ireland, intrigue in India, and malcontented laborites and feminists. To Germany it seemed that her decadence invited assault.

We slowly perceived the real nature of the German Government. The "divine right" doctrine of its war lord, upheld by the junker class of militaristic Prussia, had indeed evolved a strange condition. Here was a federal empire with the external signs of democracy,—a constitution, a partially elected legislative body, and a widely distributed franchise.²⁴ But in its operation we saw a three-class franchise system, where property controlled two-thirds of the vote; a legislature whose elected lower house was merely a debating society; whose controlling upper house was dominated by Prussian junkers, and whose cabinet was responsible alone to a Hohenzollern régime that considered itself God's anointed, and went "its way" regardless of the opinions of mankind.²⁵

We saw a state that taught a political philosophy based on the assumption that, although the individual is bound by moral law, the state is not,—that for the state, Might is Right, force is the ultimate good, war is noble and the citizens ripe for sacrifice.²⁶ We saw a people deluded by the idea of the superiority of the German race and their call to found a Pan-German World Empire. We perceived a state-tied religion, teaching the divine mission of Germany to force "Kultur" upon

24. F. K. Krüger, *Government and Politics of the German Empire*; F. A. Ogg, *Governments of Europe*.

25. W. H. Dawson, *What's Wrong with Germany*, Ch. 3, 6.

26. W. H. Dawson, *What's Wrong with Germany*; J. H. Rose, *Origins of the War*; H. G. Treitschke, *German Destinies and Policies*; Charles Seymour, *The Diplomatic Background of the War*, Ch. V.

a resisting world.²⁷ We saw a school system relentlessly grinding the worship of ruthless autocracy into the souls of its plastic children, blinding their moral insight and perverting their humanitarian tendencies.²⁸

All these things the United States learned through three years of neutrality. It saw that German warfare meant the success of ruthlessness, of conquest by militarism, the sanction of brute force, and a world constantly in the throes of war. We saw that eventually we would be drawn into the struggle, we and our children after us; for, beyond Belgium, France, Great Britain and the Atlantic, lay the United States. Had not Germany occupied Belgium and France? Had it not claimed sovereignty over the Atlantic? And was not the United States the next step in the Kaiser's stupendous attempt to conquer the world? Of this there could be little doubt. However, still hoping to avoid the bitter passions abroad and praying for the divine task of mediator, President Wilson attempted "to speak counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan but as a friend."²⁹ In January, 1917, perhaps building somewhat on the Kaiser's advances, he delivered in Congress his famous peace message, which outlined the peace the United States would join in guaranteeing. This message proposed a Monroe Doctrine for the world; declared that governments derive all their just power from the consent of the governed; that all nations should avoid entangling alliances;

27. Charles Seymour, *The Diplomatic Background of the War*, Ch. V; War Information Series, *Conquest and Kultur*; H. G. Treitschke, *German Destinies and Policies*.

28. J. H. Rose, *Origins of the War*; H. G. Treitschke, *German Destinies and Policies*.

29. *How the War Came to America*, p. 13.

that the seas must be free, and that peace must be made secure by the organized major force of mankind.³⁰

From this event affairs moved rapidly. On the last day of January, 1917, Germany informed our Government that it was her intention to intensify and render more ruthless the operation of her submarines at sea.³¹ This form of outrage was intolerable. Von Bernstorff was sent home; diplomacy had failed. Armed neutrality, forced on us by the congestion of our trade, fell short of effectiveness, and the only way we could be effective in this world crisis was to put the power of our finance, industry and transportation back of the Allies. This meant a declaration of war; and this declaration was our answer to Germany's proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare. We could not avoid it and we would not. Life, liberty, and property are the common possessions of all, and these possessions Germany had been attempting to wrest from the world.

The Russian situation undoubtedly hastened our decision, for if she collapsed, England, France and Italy would be left alone to fight Germany. The eastern front would be clear, leaving her free to concentrate all her forces on the west. The situation was desperate. The moment of decision was at hand. For our own self-respect, we could not avoid war longer. Germany had declared war on us by her conduct, by her attacks on our lives, our rights, our Government, and our commerce. From the very outset of the present war she had filled our unsuspecting communities with spies, who had blown up our factories and sought to destroy our unity;³² she had supported

30. *The President's Speech*, January 22, 1917.

31. *Diplomatic Correspondence Between the United States and Bel-ligerent Governments*, Vol. 10.

32. President Wilson's *Flag Day Address*, p. 5.

speakers who were to arouse a bitterness of feeling and distrust in our hearts against the Allies;³³ she had incited the Hindoos within the United States to stir up revolts in India, and supplied them with funds for that end;³⁴ she had sought to arrest our commerce, not by submarines alone, but by blowing up ships in harbors and at sea;³⁵ she had tried to set Mexico and Japan at our throats by offering the Mexican Government Arizona and New Mexico if it would join Japan in attacking us;³⁶ she attempted to destroy our South American friendships, and finally she issued her decree declaring indiscriminate warfare and subsequent renewal of ruthless methods of destruction with increased disregard of life.³⁷

We declared war on Germany because of the loss of lives and property at sea. We saw ship after ship crowded with the sons and daughters of neutral countries, ships of mercy bound for starving Belgium, and Red Cross ships laden with the wounded of all nations sent to the bottom.

We declared war because we saw the sea dominated by a power which knew not the meaning of the words "international law;" which sought to subject the world to economic slavery. We are fighting because American and British sea power are complementary; because if the submarine should vanish the British fleet, we alone would have to defend our independence and the ideals of the English-speaking peoples.³⁹ We declared

33. *The War Message and the facts behind it*, p. 20.

34. *Ibid.*, p. 20.

35. President Wilson's *Flag Day Address with Evidence of Germany's Plans*, p. 6.

36. *Ibid.*, p. 22.

37. *Diplomatic Correspondence between the United States and Belligerent Governments*, Vol. 10.

39. "German Brutality and American Justice," *Living Age*, April 7, 1917. President Wilson's War Message, April 2, 1917.

war in behalf of the right of small nations to self-determination,—“for the rights of nations and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their own way of life and obedience.” We declared war on Germany because of the gradual shaping of the conflict into a war between autocratic nations on the one hand and democratic nations on the other; because of the realization that the bond which was uniting the Allies against the Central Powers was the liberty America has ever championed; because we believe that government is an instrument devised for the benefit of human beings,—“that law and liberty spring from the same soil, and that reason is the only conqueror that does not rule slaves.”⁴⁰ We declared war on Germany because the peace we love is a peace founded on political liberty, a peace which is impossible until the world is rid of autocracy and militarism.⁴¹

Our Government has embarked upon a great enterprise, and the way we have set about to accomplish our aims shows that America is in dead earnest. These aims are not selfish, for they apply to humanity, to liberty and to democracy at large. As listed, they divide into two groups: international questions dealing with international understandings, freedom of the seas, reduction of armaments, open adjustment of colonial claims, and equality of trade conditions; and European questions, treating of the readjustment of Russian, Belgian, French, Italian, Polish and Austro-Hungarian territory.⁴²

We have answered the call of our ancient faith, of our ancient brotherhood in this day of democracy's test. Because

40. *Conquest and Kultur*, p. 3.

41. "Entry of the United States," *Living Age*, May 12, 1917.

42. *Current History*, New York Times.

of American ideals, because of bleeding Europe, because of democracy and justice, and because the world has not reached the place where Might can be met with argument or where the wrath of nations can be turned away with a soft answer, war is our lot; and since it is, we will make war upon Germany with our whole heart, for she worships one God and we another. The lion and the lamb cannot lie down together; one or the other must perish.

With regret and reluctance we entered the war, because we believe in arbitration rather than war. Without self-interest, but in self-defense, desiring only liberty for ourselves and for our brothers, we shall prosecute the war. With a patient, persistent, consecrated resolve, we shall sit at the peace conference demanding equity and equal opportunity for all. We know not the years, the money nor the lives that shall be the toll of our decision, but the conviction that our decision was right grows surer each day, and trusting that the right must prevail, we shall fight on, consecrated to our cause of freedom for all mankind.

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Intro *Prohib*

KING ALCOHOL: HIS RISE, REIGN AND FALL IN MICHIGAN

BY JOHN FITZGIBBON
DETROIT

The beginning of the liquor traffic in Michigan
Prohibition versus license
Temperance societies and moral suasion crusades
The no-license and prohibition period, 1850-1875
Conditions in Michigan from 1850 to 1875
Stirring campaign in the 80's for prohibition
The prohibition party and its campaigns
Local option in Michigan
Scientific temperance educational laws
Chronology—Michigan
Chronology—National

TRAFFICKING in ardent spirits in Michigan began with the opening of the first white settlements. One Indian tradition relates to Manhattan Island, corrupted from Manahach-tanienk, meaning in the Delaware language, "The island where we all get drunk." By getting the Indians intoxicated the white man bought his furs at less than he would if the Indian was sober.

This tradition tersely expresses the sordid motives that actuated explorers and traders in early colonial times in all their dealings with the Indians. They plied the savages with ardent spirits so as to get cheaper their packs of furs that they brought regularly to trading posts at the close of each trapping season,—furs, spirits and ammunition being the chief article of commerce of the white man in all the early settle-

*Indian
legion*

ments. At the Mackinaw post, established before the first white settlers located at Detroit, brandy was traded to Indians. One account tells of an explorer who sent a flotilla of canoes to Mackinaw in charge of friendly Ottawas, the canoes being loaded with "goods and brandy."

References to trafficking in ardent spirits are found in the annals relating to the founding of Detroit by Cadillac, in 1701. At the trial of Cadillac, at Quebec, in 1705, on charge of interfering with and injuring the trade of the Colony of Canada, there was testimony that one trader at Detroit had a stock of four hundred quarts of brandy, and that brandy was used to corrupt the Indians. Cadillac admitted that brandy was a common article of traffic at the Detroit post. One bit of testimony was that Cadillac required a blacksmith to give him six hundred francs and two hogsheads of ale for the privilege of working at this trade. An official report of 1708 reads:

"If Cadillac had not introduced the trade of brandy in Detroit but few of the traders would remain and no more would go here. Brandy and ammunition are the only other articles of commerce of the French, the English furnishing all others. Brandy is rated at twenty francs (about \$5) a quart, at the post. The Indians squander the greater part of their beaver (furs) in presents and brandy and have not enough remaining to purchase one-half the articles indispensable to their comfort."

The Jesuit missionaries early realized the baneful effects of intoxicants on the Indians and earnestly encouraged the efforts of the Government to prevent traffic in it. Practically nothing was done to restrain the traffic. Traders encouraged the traffic in spirits with the Indians because they made large profits; besides, as explained, when Indians were under the influence of spirits they could beat them in the price of their fur packs.

Then, too, post commandants engaged in the traffic for their personal gain. Cadillac, while commandant at Detroit, established the first brewery there; while Tonty, the second commandant, monopolized the business for himself. Tonty would not allow a settler to keep liquor in the house even for private use.

Under English rule from 1759 the same troubles gave concern to the Government. Pleas by merchants and traders as to why they should not be debarred from selling liquor to Indians read in twentieth century light strange indeed. Here are a few illustrations:

"If Indians cannot get liquor from us they will go where such restrictions are unknown and get it in exchange for furs."

"It is customary to give liquor to Indians at feasts and public talks, and it does not appear more is given than enough to prevent them carrying their furs to distant or foreign markets."

"Settlers set up distilleries of corn spirits throughout the back settlements, and, without control, supply the Indians with such destructive liquors; therefore is it not humanity in supplying them moderately with spirits of less pernicious quality?"

The trouble continued to be glaringly reprehensible in the earlier decades of the Northwest Territory, of which Michigan was a part. By act of 1802, Congress authorized the President to take such steps as might seem to him expedient to prevent the selling or giving of spirits to Indians. In 1815 there was passed by Congress a law providing for a fine of \$500 for any one setting up a still in the Indian country; and six years later Indian agents were empowered to search stores of Indian traders for spirits and to confiscate any found, and revoke the license. In 1834 the penalty for selling or giving liquor to

Indians was raised to \$500, and in 1862, in addition to a fine, the offender was liable to two years' imprisonment. As late as 1825, the trouble still existed. The records of the Detroit Common Council show that on August 9 of that year the following order was made:

"On account of the many disorders, riots and indecencies committed in the streets of the city of Detroit by Indians from different parts of the country when visiting the city, the superintendent of Indian affairs be requested to aid the corporation by instructing the interpreter to explain the laws of the city from time to time to the Indians; also to direct the agent to ascertain from whom the Indians buy liquor, and report such breaches of law."

Ardent spirits ruined the health and morals of more Indians than perhaps any other cause; yet it is an historical fact that the North American Indian never made alcoholic liquors of any kind. The only kind he has ever known is what the white man made and furnished him. In this the North American Indian was different from the Indians of Mexico and other Central and South American countries. The Mexican Indians have their pulque, and others have indigenous beverages of an intoxicating nature.

PROHIBITION VERSUS LICENSE

In the colonies before the Revolution the question of license was more or less prominent, but nothing besides regulation by license was tried except as to Indians. License rates and penalties for violation were low. Liquor selling was quite generally confined to hotels, taverns and grocery stores.

About the middle of the nineteenth century began the controversy in temperance circles as to whether prohibition or license was the most effective weapon against the liquor traffic.

Prohibition and License were the watchwords of the opposing factions. The work for temperance up to this period had been wholly along license lines. The first important declaration against license and for prohibition was by a national temperance convention of 560 delegates in 1844. Maine, in 1846, led all the States in passing a prohibition law; repealed it in 1856, and restored prohibition in 1858 by a majority of 22,956. Delaware followed Maine by adopting prohibition in 1847, Massachusetts in 1852, and Michigan in 1855. Other States also tried prohibition about this period. In fact, during the decade 1850-1860 the prohibition movement made headway in more States than during the three decades from 1860 to 1890.

No sooner did the Michigan no-license constitutional amendment of 1850 go into effect, than the liquor interests began agitating to repeal it. They had the support of the temperance people, who had more faith in license than prohibition laws. How temperance people were antagonistic in methods, though working for the same end, is clearly expressed in the decision of Mr. Justice Cooley, of the Michigan Supreme Court, sustaining the validity of the tax law of 1875. Justice Cooley's words are elsewhere quoted in this article.

The high-license movement gained momentum in the early 80's, when license rates took an upward trend not only in Michigan but in other States. Some States raised license rates to as high as \$1,000, and authorized municipalities to impose additional license rates. The municipal license rates in several States exceeded the State rate. In certain Michigan municipalities local license rates in the decade preceding May 1, 1918, exceeded \$1,000.

License legislation

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND MORAL SUASION CRUSADES

Michigan's first temperance society was organized in Detroit, February 19, 1830. It took the name, Detroit Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, changed two years later to the Detroit Temperance Society. Its first president was General Charles Larned, a veteran of both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and who served the Territory of Michigan as attorney general. In March, 1833, it was enlarged into a State organization, The Michigan Temperance Society.

Only twenty-two years before the Detroit Society was formed, the first temperance society in the United States was started in Saratoga County, N. Y. The conditions of membership in this New York society that came into existence one hundred and ten years ago were, that a member must sign a pledge to pay a fine of fifty cents every time he became intoxicated; that any member drinking spirituous liquors except on the advice of a physician, or in case of sudden illness, except wine at public dinners, was to pay a fine of twenty-five cents; also there was a penalty of fifty cents for offering to another a drink of liquor.

Michigan's foremost citizen in public life at this period, General Lewis Cass, was a leader of a temperance movement at the National Capitol. In the Senate Chamber, February 26, 1833, on a call signed by twenty-five members of Congress, there was a meeting at which was organized the Congressional Temperance Society. General Cass, then Secretary of War, and who the year before, as Secretary of War, issued an order abolishing the grog ration in the army, was chosen president of the society. The purpose of the society, as stated in its by-laws, was: "By example and kind moral influence to discountenance the use of ardent spirits." The

society exercised considerable influence at periods for more than a generation. In the decade following the Civil War it had a vigorous revival in which two vice-presidents, Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson, were conspicuous.

When the early temperance societies were organized, the temperance creed did not include wine and malt fermented beverages, but chiefly whiskey and rum. There was no tax on whiskey; it cost but a few dimes to make a gallon, and it could be distilled with an outfit that was within the reach of men in every community. The claim was raised that the temperance movement was directed at people in humble circumstances. The poor man could not afford to buy wine like the well-to-do, so the temperance idea meant that he would be restricted to small beer and like beverages. A bitter controversy was waged over the issue. When a teetotal pledge was formulated during the controversy, there was much clamor to the effect that the lighter drinks should be left longer to the people, and that the teetotalers were ahead of the times. The controversy brought the temperance movement to a standstill; and inactive it remained, until the Washington Society movement, which struck Michigan in 1841, and started the first real temperance crusade.

The Washingtonian was the first of the "moral suasion" movements. Six reformed inebriates,—a tailor, a carpenter, a silversmith, a coachmaker and two blacksmiths,—started it in a Baltimore tavern, in 1840, after listening to an address by a temperance lecturer at which they signed a total abstinence pledge; and they formed the nucleus of a society that they named for Washington. In less than two years the Washingtonian movement spread all over the country. Hundreds of thousands that came under the spell of its crusaders signed the pledge. It developed some of the greatest platform

orators of the century in the interest of the temperance movement. John B. Gough quit liquor in 1843 and became a Washingtonian crusader, and for forty-five years was recognized as one of the most effective temperance orators of all time. And there were others whose fame as temperance advocates was second only to Gough.

The crusade of the Washingtonians was the beginning of what was called "the confessional period of temperance reform." In the words of one historian, the first "moral suasion" crusade began in times when man's power was mighty in reform and before he relied largely on constitutional and statute law to promote the cause of temperance. The ablest public speakers in the Washingtonian crusade were reformed inebriates. The paramount spirit underlying the crusade was, that by kind words and the depiction of the miseries of intemperance, addressed to inebriates in their sober hours they could be turned permanently from degradation to a sober life. The crusade gave great impetus to the temperance cause, but it spent its force in 1843. Yet it developed energy of lasting benefit.

When the Washingtonian movement spread into Michigan, alcoholics in moderation were called temperate. Anyone, even clergymen, could take an occasional glass and still be considered an exemplar of temperance. The products of stills was considered indispensable to raisings, logging bees, husking bees and neighborly gatherings of pioneer times. First known by the French name *Usquibae*, or *scubae*, the Indians called it *squibe*, in time corrupted to "whiskey." It was the strong drink of the pioneer.

The first of the nationally known temperance crusaders to enter Michigan was Augustus Littlejohn, orator and wit. He came from Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1843, and began his

crusade in Kalamazoo County. Charles E. Stuart, United States Senator for Michigan from 1853 to 1859, said Littlejohn surpassed in eloquence any man he ever heard. Littlejohn invariably treated inebriates as friends. He had in a supreme degree not only the power to convince them they could reform but made them believe they must.

He used to give a spectacular turn to his meetings by trying King Alcohol on charges of murder and other heinous offenses. He himself would prosecute with all the forms of a court trial. King Alcohol would be convicted and sentenced to be burned at the stake. The sentence would be duly executed by carrying a jug of whiskey in a procession with a band playing a death march, and on a pile of logs previously arranged, burning the jug and contents.

The second moral suasion temperance movement was felt in Michigan when Rev. Father Theobald Mathew, a Roman Catholic temperance crusader, came to the United States in 1849 with a prestige of having persuaded several million in Great Britain and Ireland to sign the pledge. An English historian wrote of Father Mathew: "A pious and earnest friar who had neither eloquence nor learning, but only enthusiasm and noble purpose, stirred the hearts of millions in the cause of temperance as thoroughly as Peter the Hermit might have stirred the hearts of a people to a crusade." Eliza Trask Hill wrote that "Father Mathew's was the most widely successful temperance crusade ever undertaken." Father Mathew remained in the United States two years and a half and was accorded official honors seldom extended to a foreigner. President Taylor tendered him a banquet at the White House, and the Senate admitted him to the bar of the Senate Chamber, a mark of distinction that had been conferred on but one other foreigner, General Lafayette. He visited twenty-five

states including Michigan and administered the temperance pledge to over 300,000 in 300 cities and villages. Father Mathew's temperance societies were organized in Michigan. Captain Eber B. Ward, Detroit's foremost captain of industry of his time, gave the Detroit society a site on the corner of Fourth and Porter streets on which to build a home.

Father Mathew was conducting his temperance crusade in this country when agitation was strong in Michigan for prohibition. While the agitation was at its height a state temperance mass-meeting was held in Detroit. The day was June 7, 1852. An immense procession marched to Woodbridge grove where addresses were made by Neal Dow, of Maine, Jacob M. Howard, later one of Michigan's United States Senators, and some others. Two years before this time John B. Gough delivered a series of eight temperance lectures in Detroit.

In the middle 70's two temperance crusaders who had attained nation-wide fame preaching the temperance doctrine of moral suasion, appeared in Michigan and spoke in a score of cities, although there was no rivalry between them. In all cities where they appeared, temperance clubs were organized with a membership up in the tens of thousands. The Detroit club organized during a series of meetings by one of these crusaders had 7,000 members. The crusaders were Dr. Henry A. Reynolds and Francis Murphy, both reformed inebriates. Dr. Reynolds started his crusade in Maine, Francis Murphy in Pennsylvania, and both were at the zenith of their fame when they appeared in Michigan. The emblem of the signers of the Reynolds pledge was a red ribbon, while a blue ribbon was the emblem of the Murphy pledge. Like the Washingtonians and Father Mathew they preached that a

man could reform within himself, that he is a law unto himself and can reform without prohibition or license.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized in Ohio in 1874 following a woman's temperance crusade in that State, had branches in Michigan cities when the Reynolds and Murphy crusades opened in this State. The women's union joined enthusiastically in these crusades and contributed materially to help in the battle of this period with the liquor forces.

Moral suasion was the basis for all the early temperance movements, societies and crusades led by such crusaders as the Washingtonians, Mathew, Gough, Reynolds, Murphy and the women's societies. But, the judgment of students of these temperance movements is, that while moral suasion cultivated sentiment, spread education, brought new workers into the cause and created or strengthened organization, it did not generally produce lasting reform. Sterner methods were necessary.

THE NO-LICENSE AND PROHIBITION PERIOD,—1850-1875

The revisers of the State constitution in 1850 inserted an article in the revision which declared against licensing the liquor traffic, yet did not forbid conducting the traffic without a license. It was article IV, section 47, and read:

"The legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors."

The revision with this article in it was ratified by a vote of 36,169 to 9,433. Three years later the legislature passed what was known as the first Maine Prohibition Law. This law forbade traffic in liquor except for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes; and at a referendum of the

Maine Prohibition

electors of the State on the third Monday in June, 1853, it was ratified by a majority of 17,397. There were defects in the law, and one court declared it unconstitutional. So, in 1855, the Legislature passed what was called an iron-clad prohibition law. This law was intended to outlaw the liquor traffic unreservedly.

The prohibition law of 1855 was on the statute books for just twenty years and nine months. It was openly and flagrantly defied in Detroit, and was but indifferently enforced in many other sections of the State. Fairly it may be said that the reason for this was that the law was in advance of the spirit of the times. It was very generally not enforced because the predominating public sentiment did not demand its enforcement.

The temperance movement was practically suspended during the Civil War. With a life and death struggle waging to maintain the integrity of the Republic, the energies of all in Michigan, regardless of views on the liquor question, were taxed to the limit for the sole purpose of winning the war. The war over, the movement in the interest of temperance again acquired momentum. In May, 1867, the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of America held its annual convention in Detroit. At the regular legislative session in 1867 a proposed constitutional amendment was submitted to the electors which contemplated strengthening article IV, section 47, of the constitution of 1850, by not only prohibiting the licensing of the liquor traffic, but making it mandatory on the Legislature to pass a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicants as a beverage. The amendment read:

"The legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors, but shall by law prohibit the sale of the same as a beverage."

This amendment was submitted to the electors in April, 1867, and was rejected, the vote on it being: yes 72,462, no 86,143.

The first organized state-wide effort to check the temperance movement when this movement was revived after the war, was by a State convention of Germans, in Detroit, in August, 1871. At this convention a league was formed pledged to defend all saloon-keepers affiliated with the league in any suits brought against them for violation of the prohibition law. *General Prohibition*

Three years later the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance was organized, its name being changed in 1876 to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The women's crusade, started in the winter of 1874-75, created an influence that seriously disturbed liquor sellers throughout the State and country for the future of their business. Some Detroit saloon-keepers actually quit business on account of the women's crusade. Alarmed at what crusades of this nature might lead to, a State convention of liquor dealers was called to meet in Detroit August 12, 1874.

At this convention a plan for a State tax law was initiated. The directors of the convention reasoned that a tax law would give the liquor business legal standing and stability; in a word, give it a standing that it did not have. The plan met the approval of many temperance people, who considered that a tax law enforced, even though giving the business a legal recognition by taxing it, was better than a prohibitory law under which intoxicants were sold everywhere yet the sellers paid no tax. The tax law of May 3, 1875, was the result. With the passage of the tax law, the prohibitory law of 1855 was repealed.

This tax law was more stringent than its promoters contemplated. It provided that retailers of spirituous liquors

Twice
should pay an annual tax of \$150, retail dealers in beer \$40, and wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors \$300. Brewers were to be taxed from \$50 to \$300 according to the quantity of beer they produced annually. Bar-rooms were to be kept closed on Sundays, but no reference was made to closing on other days. In 1877 it was amended to require closing on election days, and again amended in 1879 to require closing on all legal holidays, and to make the penalty for violators imprisonment as well as fine. In 1911 the holiday closing regulations were eased up to permit bar-rooms to keep open on a few of the lesser holidays but still required that they be closed on New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Article IV, section 47, of the constitution of 1850 was still in force. A group of Detroit saloon-keepers refused to pay the tax imposed by the new law and appealed to the courts to restrain the sheriff from enforcing the law. They retained three of Detroit's ablest attorneys to contest the constitutionality of the law in the courts. The objection principally relied upon was, that the tax on the traffic in liquor under the law was equivalent to a license of the traffic, and therefore came directly in conflict with article IV, section 47 of the constitution, which declared that the Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the granting of a license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors. The Supreme Court, in a decision written by Mr. Justice Cooley, unanimously rejected this contention, emphasizing that taxing a business does not necessarily license or legalize it. The decision attracted nation-wide notice. It was given in October, 1875, the title of the case being *Youngblood versus Sexton*, and is printed in Vol. 32 of the Supreme Court Reports. The essential part of the decision reads:

"One needs to give very little attention to the proceedings of the convention, [constitutional convention of 1850] to be convinced that members of the convention who expressed views leading to the same result in shaping the instrument to be submitted to the people had objects in view that were totally different, and expected, or at least hoped, to accomplish wholly different ends by means of the provision finally agreed upon.

"The provision itself was experimental, and no one could safely predict the consequences; but while those who favored total abstinence of the traffic in ardent spirits hoped to accomplish that object by means of prohibition or license, others, not willing to destroy the trade, regarded the inhibition of license as a removal of embarrassing restrictions and impediments.

"The provision agreed upon was not in itself a prohibition of the traffic, and upon this the most diverse views might be concentrated; but beyond this there was no harmony of purpose whatever.

"With license prohibited, a broad field was still left for legislation, and still each side might hope to attain the advantage in that, and not to find the constitutional provision interposed any serious objection. For these reasons the proceedings of the constitutional convention are as nearly as possible worthless for any purpose of giving aid in the construction of the provision, and we can only take it as it stands and seek the meaning employed to express it.

" . . . The object of a license is to confer a right that does not exist without a license. . . . Within this definition a mere tax upon the traffic cannot be a license of a traffic unless the tax confers some right to carry on the traffic which otherwise could not have existed. We do not understand that such is the case here. . . . If the tax is paid the traffic is

lawful, but if not paid the traffic is equally lawful. The State has provided for the taxation of a business which it found in existence and the carrying on of which it no longer prohibits, and that is all.

"The idea that the state lends its countenance to any particular traffic by taxing it seems to us to rest upon a very transparent fallacy. . . . Taxes are not favors; they are burdens." . . . A business may be licensed and not yet taxed, or it may be taxed and not yet licensed. . . . It would be a remarkable proposition that a thing is sanctioned and countenanced by the Government when this burden is imposed upon it, while, on the other hand, it is frowned upon and condemned when the burden is withheld.

"The federal laws give illustrations of the taxing of an illegal traffic. A case in point was that of the taxation of the liquor traffic in this state previous to the repeal of the prohibitory law. The federal law found a business in existence [when it enacted, as a war measure, in 1862, the first Internal Revenue law] and it taxed it without undertaking to give it any protection whatever."

The following year section 47 of article IV was eliminated from the constitution.

CONDITIONS IN MICHIGAN FROM 1850 TO 1875

No Michigan laws were ever so brazenly defied as the anti-saloon laws of the 50's. Some judges openly refused to receive complaints against violators. One notable exception where the law was enforced was Battle Creek. There every saloon was closed under the prohibition law, yet not without acts of violence. John Van Arnim, leader of the temperance forces of Battle Creek, while on his way home one night after delivering a temperance lecture, was waylaid and slugged with a

*disorderly
public house*

wine bottle, while Justice Babcock, who sent violators to prison, had his well poisoned and both himself and wife went to their deaths under circumstances that created a suspicion that poison had been maliciously given to them.

In Detroit all acts directed against the sale of intoxicating beverages were disregarded very generally, and continuously. Less than one year after the electors of the State ratified the no-license section in the constitution, the Detroit Common Council passed a resolution to license dealers to sell ardent spirits in quantities of one quart and upwards. License rates were fixed at from \$10 to \$30.

Following the enactment of the first Maine prohibition law (1853) another temperance society, the Carson League for Wayne County, was organized on a pretentious scale to enforce prohibition. The plan was to raise \$2,000,000 as a working fund by selling memberships at \$100. Alanson Sheley, wholesale merchant and banker, was elected president of the League, and many prominent citizens of Detroit were in the organization. The League made its power felt for a time, though it raised far less than \$2,000,000. One month after its organization the three principal hotels of the city had closed their bars, as had most of the grocers. But the League's financial plans failed and with it the League itself, and all bars re-opened.

Directly following the enactment of the prohibition law of 1855 Mayor Ledyard issued a proclamation appealing to citizens to uphold the law, and many of the saloons of the city closed. Again the dry spell was short, for juries would not convict, and the town was once more wide open. An ordinance passed in September, 1861, requiring saloons to close Sundays was defied from the outset with impunity.

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For several years following '61, Sunday closing was a vital

issue in Detroit. When the ^{first} Metropolitan Police force was created, in 1865, the Sunday ordinance of '61 was actually enforced for a short time. Sunday, August 27, 1865, was the first Sunday the uniformed force was on duty, and it was the first dry Sunday Detroit knew. But, vigorous enforcement of the Sunday closing law was resented by the liquor interests. They presented a petition to the Common Council signed by 8,265 for repeal of the Sunday closing ordinance. A petition with 2,500 names against repeal was also presented. The Council repealed the ordinance and enacted another to permit selling on Sundays from 1 o'clock p. m. to 10 p. m.

As showing how liberally Detroit was furnished with intoxicants in the years following the first prohibition laws, it may be mentioned that in 1857 there were 420 saloons in Detroit and 56 hotel and tavern bars, being one drinking place for each seventeen families. Besides these there were twenty-three breweries and six distilleries in Detroit in 1857.

In 1864 there were 523 saloons in Detroit, of which eleven were kept by women; and twenty-eight breweries, and but eighty-three lawyers. The population of Detroit in 1864 was 53,170. So there was one bar for about each 100 of the population. In 1875 when the State tax law was enacted there were 765 bar-rooms and the city's population was a little over 100,000. The income from licenses for Detroit bar-rooms the first year the tax was in effect was \$93,545.

Of the twenty-eight breweries in Detroit in 1864 only one was in business when state-wide prohibition came in 1918. At the beginning of 1918 there were but eleven breweries in Detroit, yet each of these eleven had a greater annual output than the combined twenty-eight in 1864.

The fact that prohibition was a failure when first tried in Michigan is without significance in these times. It failed be-

cause the dominant public sentiment did not demand its enforcement. Times have changed; so has public sentiment on the question of enforcing prohibition.

STIRRING CAMPAIGN IN THE 80'S FOR PROHIBITION

The tax law of 1875 swept away the last vestige of prohibitory legislation, but not without the protests of the radical temperance element. At the succeeding regular session of the Legislature, the session of 1877, they introduced a bill to restore the prohibition statute of 1855, but got nowhere with it. Again they tried in the session of 1879 with the Mosier bill, so-called. Introduced in the House, the Mosier bill was rejected by a vote of 50 to 37.

*Polit. Power
in prohibition
question*

At the legislative session of 1881 petitions were presented with 100,000 signatures praying for the submission of a prohibition amendment. Both houses of the Legislature were controlled by the Republicans; and, although the Republican State convention, in session February 23, which was within the legislative session period, adopted a plank reading: "Resolved, That when the people by petition manifest a desire to alter or amend the constitution their wishes should receive the consideration to which they are entitled as coming from the source of all power," the House rejected the proposed amendment. The proposition to submit the amendment received 61 votes in the House, which was six less than the necessary two-thirds. Thirty-two members voted not to submit.

Governor Jerome opposed submission of the amendment for the familiar reason that prohibition could not be enforced; and so, in his opinion, high license would do more to abate the evils of the liquor traffic than prohibition. Because of the Governor's opposition, the prohibition element of the State became

bitterly hostile to him, a circumstance that contributed to his defeat for re-election in 1882.

At the Republican State convention August 30, 1882, at which Governor Jerome was renominated, although not without a contest, the submission plank of February, 1882, was reaffirmed. The platform adopted at the 1882 convention resolved that the evils of intemperance have become so great that most efficient measures should be taken to reduce these evils to a minimum; and none of the two leading political parties being agreed as to whether this can be done by prohibition or regulation, and as the people ought to be the final arbitrators of this question, therefore: "We declare that we believe it would be wise and patriotic for the next Legislature to submit a prohibition amendment to a direct vote of the people, and we demand that it be submitted."

This was the first explicit declaration of either of the two leading parties in Michigan in favor of the submission of a prohibition amendment. The Legislature elected in November, 1882, convened in regular session the January following. The Republicans controlled both houses, but the party's convention pledge for submission was disregarded. Four years elapsed before a Republican State convention again pledged submission, which it did August 26, 1886. Still the dominant party, though with its domination threatened, the Republican leaders were seized with alarm. Prior to 1881 Michigan had been one of the banner Republican States. The Greenback party, coming into existence in the late 70's, became a formidable third party in Michigan. By fusing with the Democrats they elected a Greenbacker, Josiah W. Begole, Governor in 1882. Within the next four years, candidates on fusion tickets were three times elected justices of the Supreme Court, and several times to be regents of the University of Michigan. In 1884 the Fusionists

came within 3,308 votes of defeating the Republican electoral ticket. The vote for the Democratic candidates for electors and the Prohibition party's candidates for electors combined in 1884, exceeded the vote of the Republican presidential electors by 15,095 votes. Quite apparently the Prohibition party held the balance of power.

So, at their State convention in 1886, the Republicans once again resolved in favor of submitting a prohibition amendment. The Prohibitionists, quite naturally, did not place explicit faith in this third pledge, which may have had something to do with Dr. Samuel Dickie's receiving 25,179 votes, as the Prohibition party's candidate for Governor, in November, 1886. Dr. Dickie's vote and the vote of the Democratic candidate for Governor this year exceeded the vote of the Republican candidate by 18,747 votes.

The Republican party's convention pledge of 1886 was not, however, like the previous party pledges, disregarded. No sooner was the new Legislature that convened in January, 1887, organized than the submission amendment was introduced in the House. It passed that body January 13 by a vote of 74 to 21. In the Senate 22 votes were needed to pass it in that body. The political complexion of the Senate was: Republicans 23, Democrats 9. But, two of the Republicans were opposed to submission and it was necessary to unseat a wet Democrat Senator and give his place to a dry Republican. This was done, and the amendment was ratified by the Senate January 27 for submission at the ensuing April election.

The campaign for the amendment was opened with a mass-meeting in Detroit February 11. A campaign committee of ten Republicans, ten Democrats and ten prohibition party men was appointed with Dr. Dickie as chairman. Many prominent dry speakers were brought into the State. No material help

again license vs prohibition

was received from the old party leaders. The wets made a systematic effort to command the opposition of conservative men not personally identified with the traffic, who had more faith in regulation than in prohibition. General Byron M. Cutcheon, member of Congress for the Manistee district, and Edward P. Allen, Congressman for the Ann Arbor district, were the only two public men of prominence who made speeches for the amendment.

Some men of high character and place, men who had no sympathy with the traffic, opposed the amendment and publicly spoke against it. Two of the most conspicuous of these were Charles A. Kent, eminent Detroit lawyer and member of the law faculty of the University of Michigan, and D. Bethune Duffield, also a Detroit lawyer of high standing. Mr. Duffield was the first president of the Detroit Red Ribbon club organized in the winter of 1876-77 during Dr. Reynold's temperance crusade.

Arguments of men of the character of Prof. Kent and Mr. Duffield were based on the claim that high license or tax was more conducive to temperance than prohibition laws. This argument prevailed with many temperance voters. When the election returns showed that the amendment had been defeated, Miss Frances E. Willard was quoted as saying that the Michigan amendment "died of high license."

On the face of the returns on the election in April, 1887, the amendment was defeated by a majority of 5,545, the total vote for it being 178,636 while the vote against it was 184,281. The dry leaders were firmly convinced that gross frauds produced the adverse majority. There was strong evidence to support this charge. Specific allegations of frauds were made as to the vote returned for Wayne and Gogebic counties. In Wayne County the total vote was 34,029. For the amendment

5,860 votes were returned and 28,168 against it, being a majority of 22,308 against. The drys secured a large number of affidavits showing that dry workers at the Detroit polls were vilified and assaulted and driven away. In one Detroit precinct for which but nine votes were returned for the amendment more than seventy voters made affidavits that they voted for the amendment. Twenty-nine years later when a prohibition amendment was again submitted, and the election orderly, and the count honest, Wayne gave a majority against prohibition of but 6,426 in a total vote of 137,821.

Gogebic County, in 1887, was a new iron-mining district. It was created by the Legislature early in 1887 out of Ontonagon County. In the whole of Ontonagon County there were cast but 1,589 votes in November 1886. Yet the vote returned from Gogebic County in April, 1887, was 2,341 against the prohibition amendment and but 186 for it. Gogebic's vote was not returned until more than two weeks after election. In fact it was the last county to report.

In November, 1916, Gogebic County gave a majority of 301 for the prohibition amendment. Gogebic's vote at that election was: for the amendment 2,148; against it 1,847.

The dry leaders petitioned the Legislature for an investigation of the frauds in Wayne and Gogebic counties. They filed several hundred affidavits with the Legislature to substantiate the charges. The Legislature appointed an investigating committee. The committee's enquiries were indifferently pressed and when the legislative session adjourned *sine die*, the committee did likewise and nothing came from the investigation.

Eight months after Michigan rejected prohibition the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in a Kansas case that ended for all time the claim of the brewery

and liquor interests that when prohibition was adopted in any political subdivision they were entitled to compensation from the public treasury for their property. This decision was:

"That States have unquestioned power to prohibit such use by individuals of their property as will be prejudicial to the health, the morals or the safety of the public, and cannot be burdened with the conditions that the State must compensate owners for pecuniary loss they sustain by reason of their not being permitted by a noxious use of their property to inflict injury upon the community."

THE PROHIBITION PARTY AND ITS CAMPAIGNS

The initiative for the creation of a distinctive prohibition party was taken in Michigan by Rev. John Russell. In a weekly temperance paper, the *Peninsula Herald*, which he established at Romeo in 1864, he urged the creation of such a party. In 1866 he removed the paper to Detroit, where he continued to edit it, assisted by his son, Charles P. Russell, until 1873, when it passed into other hands. "Father of the Prohibition Party" is writ in the annals of Rev. John Russell and his times. In 1867 he called a meeting of Prohibitionists in Detroit, at which the new party organization had its birth.

Conditions produced by the Civil War prompted prohibition leaders to decide that they could accomplish more for the cause of temperance by political action through a new party than by continued affiliation with the old parties. Internal revenue legislation, enacted in 1862 as a war measure, imposing a specific tax on malt and spirituous liquors, gave the liquor traffic legal recognition by the Federal Government. The liquor element was brought into political prominence and gradually made itself a factor in the politics of the northern States. No prohibition measures had been enacted in the North during the

war. In fact, the liquor-regulating laws of the several States, so far as they were affected by State legislation during this period, were weakened. Rhode Island, in 1863, substituted license for prohibition. Massachusetts did likewise in 1867. Prohibition leaders became apprehensive that the liquor interests were bent on stifling prohibition legislation everywhere in the country. The liquor forces were already on the war path. At the National Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 5, 1872, a resolution was adopted declaring that: "We will sustain no candidate of whatever party in any election who is in any way disposed towards the total abstinence cause."

At the national meeting of the Independent Order of Good Templars at Oswego, N. Y., May, 1869, Rev. John Russell and four others were designated to prepare a call for convention to organize a national Prohibition party, Rev. Mr. Russell being chairman of the committee. The call, duly issued, addressed to "The Friends of Temperance, Law and Order in the United States," was for a general mass-meeting at Chicago, September 1, 1869. The mass-meeting or organizing convention met in Chicago on that day with nearly 500 delegates in attendance from 19 States, including Michigan, and the District of Columbia. Rev. Mr. Russell called the convention to order and was the temporary chairman. The platform of principles adopted declared that, "the existing political parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy for dealing with the temperance question," and so, "we are driven by an imperative sense of duty to sever our connection with these political parties and organize ourselves into a national Prohibition party, having for its primary object the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks."

A proposal was submitted to call the new organization the Anti-Dram Shop party, but the convention named it the Prohi-

bition party. A national committee was appointed on which all States were represented and Rev. Mr. Russell was elected chairman of this committee.

Prohibition Party vote
At the election two months after the organization of the new party, Ohio returned 679 votes for the Prohibition party ticket and was the only State that did report straight prohibition votes; although in Maine 4,743 votes were cast for "Republican-Prohibition" candidates, and 1,791 votes for like candidates in Minnesota. The election in November, 1870, was the first at which Michigan returned prohibition votes after the new party had been created. At this election Michigan was one of six States that cast a total of 20,012 Prohibition party votes. Michigan's vote was 2,710.

candidate
In his capacity as national committee chairman Rev. John Russell called to order the first national nominating convention of the Prohibition party, which was held at Columbus, O., on Washington's birthday, 1872. Henry Fish, of Michigan, was temporary chairman of the convention. James Black, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for President, and Rev. John Russell was nominated for Vice-President without a dissenting vote. The platform adopted at this convention contained two planks that later were accepted by both the old political parties. One was for civil service in the Federal Government; the other for woman suffrage. The woman suffrage amendment was the subject of prolonged debate in the convention and was adopted with but 22 dissenting votes. The new party did not make any campaign this year. No effort was made to secure votes. Electoral tickets were nominated in but six States, Michigan being one of the six. The total vote of the six States for the Prohibition presidential electoral tickets was but 5,607. Michigan's vote was 1,231. At the next election for Governor (November,

1874) the Prohibition party's candidate for Governor polled 3,937 votes in Michigan.

There was an ebb in the Prohibition party tide in 1876. But few more than 100 delegates from 12 States attended the national nominating convention at Cleveland, May 17. Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, was nominated for President. The two Russells, father and son, were prominent in this convention. Charles P. Russell was one of the convention's two secretaries, and Rev. John Russell was designated by the convention to prepare an address to the people of the United States, which he did. General Smith's total vote in 19 States was but 9,737. Michigan contributed 747. The Prohibition party did not nominate a State ticket in Michigan in 1876.

Smith's total

The tide had turned before the off-year elections of 1877, for in that year 43,230 prohibition votes were returned in six States, Massachusetts returning 16,354, and Iowa, a State that in 1877 for the first time nominated Prohibition party candidates, returned 10,545. In 1878 there was again a subsidence of the Prohibition party's vote in all the important States except Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois, the total vote declining to 22,509. Michigan, however, returned 2,896 votes for Prohibition party candidates for Congress in five districts; congressional candidates were nominated in five districts only. The Prohibitionists, as in 1876, did not nominate a candidate in 1878 for Governor of Michigan.

At the third national nominating convention, at Cleveland, June 17, 1880, Michigan was one of 12 States that sent 142 delegates. D. P. Sagendorph, of Michigan, was one of the secretaries of the convention. Neal Dow, of Maine, was nominated for President. But 16 States returned votes for the Prohibition party's national ticket as against 18 in 1876. The total of the 16 was 9,678. Michigan returned 942 votes for Neal Dow

and 1,114 for McKeever, the Prohibition candidate for Governor.

Impetus was given to the prohibition movement in 1881 and 1882 by affiliation with the movement at a national convention at Lake Bluff, near Chicago, in August of the first named year, of influential prohibition leaders who had not been actively identified with the new party. At this convocation a committee, of which George W. Bain, of Kentucky, and Miss Frances E. Willard were members, was appointed to outline a plan for a Home Protection party, so-called, whose platform should be based "on constitutional and statutory prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the State and Nation." The plan led to a national convention at Chicago August 23 and 24, 1881, 341 delegates being present from 22 States, Michigan being of the 22. The platform was substantially the same as the platform adopted at the national Prohibition party's conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880. Though it took the name of the Prohibition Home Protective party, it was in no sense antagonistic to the party that had been in existence since 1869. Rather it was to all intents and purposes a regeneration of the prohibition political movement.

The effect was a substantial growth in the prohibition vote in State elections of 1881, 1882 and 1883. In Michigan, in April, 1881, the Prohibition party vote was 12,774, being exceeded that year only by the vote of Ohio. The vote in the eight States in which elections were held in 1881 was 47,326.

In 1882 Sagendorph, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Michigan, received 5,854 votes.

There was evidence at this period that the fluctuations in the vote of the Prohibition party were the consequences of local discontent—bolting voters using the third party as a temporary refuge. New York, in November, 1882, furnished a

striking illustration. The Prohibition candidate for Governor of New York that year polled the unprecedented vote of 25,783. His vote was generally understood to come largely from dissatisfied Republicans, dissatisfied with the methods of warfare between the "stalwarts" and "half breeds," so-called, of their party. This was the year Grover Cleveland received his remarkable plurality of 192,000 for Governor of New York. The regeneration brought about by the Lake Bluff convocation gave the dry party for the first time permanent root. Many men of influence and practical spirit got behind it.

The national campaign of 1884 was the first in which the Prohibition party was a real factor. Heretofore the party, in national campaigns, may be said to have been a merely nominal organization. In 1884 it began an active career. Dr. Samuel Dickie, since 1901 the honored president of Albion College, presided at the national convention, which nominated for President, John P. St. John, who had twice as a Republican been elected Governor of Kansas. The date of the convention was fixed for May 21, at Pittsburgh. It was postponed to give the two old parties a chance to favorably recognize the temperance question as one of the political issues of the day. The Republican national convention met June 5, the Democrat July 10. Both of these conventions, after listening to prohibition advocates, ignored their requests. So the Prohibition convention that assembled July 23 bitterly arraigned both the old parties. The name of the party was at this convention again changed, the original name of Prohibition party being restored.

The general plan of the prohibition managers of the campaign of 1884 was to try to win the largest possible vote in States of greatest political importance in order to attain a strategic position for the party. The work was so effective that both the old parties retaliated with attacks on the good

faith of Governor St. John and others high in the Prohibition party. The Prohibition party polled a total of 150,625 votes in 34 States for its candidate for presidential electors. Michigan's vote was 18,403 for the electors; but David Preston, Detroit banker and Prohibition candidate for Governor, received 22,207 votes. It was the first election in which the dry party's candidates received votes in the Southern States. Thirteen Southern States returned 15,560 Prohibition votes.

When the returns showed that the Republican electoral ticket had been beaten in New York by a plurality of but 1,047, and the vote of New York elected Grover Cleveland, and Governor St. John polled 24,999 votes in New York, there was an outburst of Republican wrath. St. John was burned and hanged in effigy throughout the country. Ministers who supported him were dismissed from their pulpits, and business men were boycotted. The temper of a large number of Republicans was characteristically expressed by an influential Ohio Republican daily paper, July 4, 1887:

"The Republicans have made a mistake in not fighting the St. John frauds with fire, brimstone, clubs, pitchforks and butcher knives."

In 1886 Dr. Dickie received the Prohibition nomination for Governor and polled 25,179 votes. John B. Finch dying in October, 1887, Dr. Dickie was selected national chairman to succeed him. Dr. Dickie called to order the national convention of 1888 held at Indianapolis, May 30 and 31. The convention was attended by delegates from 42 States and Territories, and the District of Columbia. General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, was nominated for President. Dr. Dickie directed the campaign with great energy and resourcefulness. The expenses of the national committee in the campaign as shown by an itemized statement was \$33,397.69.

The weapons of vilification and slander were, as in 1884, freely used in this campaign by the old parties. Many Prohibition meetings were dispersed and other disorderly acts committed against the drys. Republicans persistently charged that the Prohibitionists were in alliance with Democrats and were sustained by Democrat money. When the *New York Tribune* published these allegations, Dr. Dickie challenged that paper to produce its proof, offering to pay \$5,000 to charity for proof that would be satisfactory to a committee of fair-minded Republicans. The *Tribune* neither accepted the challenge nor produced proof of its charges.

In every State but South Carolina, ballots were cast in 1888 for the Prohibition electors, the total being 249,945. Michigan's vote was 20,492.

At the election in 1890 the Prohibition candidate for Governor received 28,681 votes. This is the high-water mark of the Prohibition party's vote in Michigan. The high-water mark of the party in the nation was in 1892, when John Bidwell, its candidate for President, received 264,133. At the succeeding presidential elections, the Prohibition party received: in 1896 132,007, in 1900 208,914, in 1904 258,536, in 1908 253,840, in 1912 207,928, in 1916 221,329.

In 1892 the Prohibition party vote in Michigan fell to 20,777, in 1894 to 18,788, and in 1896 to 5,499. It came back to 7,006 in 1898, to 11,834 in 1900, and was 11,326 in 1902. Since then it has fluctuated between 16,092 in 1908 and 3,830 in 1914. In 1916, when Michigan ratified the prohibition amendment by a majority of 68,624, the Prohibition candidate for Governor polled but 7,255 votes.

While the Prohibition party never rose to power in any State, it exercised indirectly a potent influence in creating temperance sentiment until that sentiment become so strong

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votes cast in Mich.

that the old parties could no longer ignore temperance as a political issue. The circumstance that the dry party gained no voting strength in the nation in the last 25 years, in many States losing strength, may be accounted for on the theory that a majority of temperance people seem to have been convinced that they could get quicker results working with the old political parties than through independent political organizations. Michigan affords a good illustration of the correctness of this theory.

LOCAL OPTION IN MICHIGAN

Local option grew out of conditions under which statutory laws were of legislative origin while the enforcement of laws were left to local authorities. People had come to look to the local rather than to the State authorities as the dispensers of license prerogatives, and the local was popularly regarded as the real source of power. The people were in more direct contact with the regulating authorities; and, not unreasonably, opinion became pretty general that the local was the proper authority to license or prohibit the traffic. Local option therefore came as a natural thing from local license.

Michigan vested local-option powers in municipalities in 1845, and Detroit promptly tried it. On March 2, 1846, Detroit voted to banish bar-rooms, the vote being 230 for licensing bars and 1,070 against. Dealers resolved to sell without license. The practical results were not such as to encourage those opposed to license. At the charter election in March, 1850, Detroit restored licenses by a vote of 1,482 to 1,035.

Thirteen years before Michigan's municipal option law was enacted, the first county local option in the United States was placed upon the statute books. This was in Georgia in 1833. By 1840 several other States had local-option laws, and each

succeeding decade saw local-option territory increase all over the United States. Yet, not until the present decade did States begin to legislate to cure a grave defect in local-option laws; that was, to impose sweeping restrictions against taking liquor into counties dry under local option. In Michigan for the last thirty years before state-wide prohibition came, the unit for local option was the county, although liquor interests repeatedly tried to reduce the unit to municipalities and townships.

In 1887 the Michigan Legislature enacted a law for county local option in Michigan; but the Supreme Court nullified it, because the title did not conform to the text of the Act. Two years later the Legislature re-passed the Act in correct form. In 1890 the first local-option election was held under the new law. It was in Van Buren County, when the county voted 2,599 to 1,320 to banish saloons. Five times since—in 1892, 1897, 1903, 1906 and 1910—the wets had the question re-submitted in Van Buren County, and every time they were beaten.

For twenty-eight consecutive years before prohibition came, Van Buren was dry under local option. By 1894 Allegan, Antrim, Eaton and Hillsdale were also dry. Then all but Van Buren went back to the wet column. From 1899 to 1902 Van Buren was the only dry county. Montcalm went dry in 1903 and Oceana in 1904, but in 1906-07 Van Buren was again the only dry county. The local-option campaign of the spring of 1908 was the first that amounted to a real drive. It brought eleven counties into the dry column and put 265 saloons and two breweries out of business. The election the following year increased the number to 30, and the election in 1910 to 40. There was a slight recession in 1911 when one county went back to license, still another in 1912 when the dry counties were reduced to 35. The election in 1913 put two more that

had been dry in the wet column. In 1914 the number of dry was 34, in 1915, 44. When state-wide prohibition came May 1, 1918, these 43 of the 83 counties were dry under local option: Baraga, Emmet, Charlevoix, Antrim, Kalkaska, Benzie, Oscoda, Alcona, Wexford, Missaukee, Roscommon, Mason, Osceola, Clare, Gladwin, Montcalm, Gratiot, Tuscola, Sanilac, Ionia, Clinton, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, Midland, Shiawassee, Genesee, Lapeer, Allegan, Barry, Eaton, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee.

More than 1,200 saloons and 12 breweries were closed by local option from 1912 to 1916. When state-wide prohibition came, statistics showed that just prior to the day King Alcohol was driven into oblivion April 30, 1918, there were in the 39 wet counties 3,068 retailers, 59 breweries, 9 wholesalers, 6,387 saloon employees, 2,060 brewery employees, 52 warehouse agencies for beer brewed in other States, while the capital invested in the wet business was \$12,384,000.

In 1889 when the county local-option law was put upon the statute books there were 6,059 bar-rooms in Michigan and 128 breweries. So in the nearly three decades that the county local-option law was in force the number of bar-rooms was reduced nearly 50 per cent, while the number of breweries decreased by a little more than 50 per cent.

Since 1896 all local-option drives in Michigan were directed by the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, organized in 1896 with W. R. Fox, of Grand Rapids, president. Rev. Mr. Brandt, who came from Ohio, was the first superintendent. E. T. Gilbert, of Detroit, was president from 1904 to his death in 1910. From 1910 to 1912 J. L. Hudson, of Detroit, was president. Mr. Hudson dying the latter year, Richard H. Scott of Lansing

succeeded to the presidency. Mr. Scott was still president in 1918.

Rev. George W. Morrow came from the Vermont State League in 1910, and was superintendent of the ^{wet} Michigan League up to 1912, when he was succeeded by J. Frank Burke. Grant M. Hudson, who had been assistant superintendent, has filled the office of superintendent since 1914.

The tax fixed by the act of 1875—\$150 for retailers of spirituous liquors and \$40 for retailers of malt liquors only—was amended in 1879 when the Legislature raised the tax to \$200 and \$65. This latter raise was vigorously opposed by wet dealers. So, on July 29, 1880, they organized the Michigan Liquor Dealers' Protective Association to recover holiday privileges and a reduction in the tax, and entered politics.

The Association raised a large campaign fund to be expended in efforts to secure the election of members of the Legislature who would repeal the holiday feature and reduce the tax. They invited candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and members of the Legislature to express themselves. The expressions of the Democratic candidates were accepted as the most satisfactory. Accordingly they issued a circular calling on all wets to vote the Democratic State and legislative ticket. But their efforts were unavailing. The Republicans carried the State by a plurality of 41,303 and elected a majority of both houses of the Legislature. *Re same law*

The new Legislature—it convened in January, 1882—promptly raised the tax to \$300 for spirituous beverages and \$200 for malt. In 1887 the Legislature made another raise, this time to \$500 and \$300.

When the regular session of the Legislature convened in January, 1895, the State license rates were still \$300 for retailers of malt liquors and \$500 for retailers of spirituous

liquors, or for both spirituous and malt. A great many bar-room-keepers violated the license law at this period by taking out a malt liquor license and selling spirituous liquors as well as malt. Of 4,315 barroom-keepers who secured licenses in Michigan in 1894 about one-third paid the \$300 malt liquor license. In Detroit, in the same year, 747 had a \$500 license and 459 a \$300 license. Yet it was common knowledge that, with comparatively few exceptions, those holding licenses for malt liquor sold only spirituous liquors, also not only openly but with impunity. It is not recalled that a single Detroit bar-room-keeper was ever prosecuted for selling spirituous liquors under a malt license.

These conditions were the excuse of the liquor interests to have introduced in the Legislative session of 1895 a bill for a uniform license rate of \$400. Manifestly the passage of the bill would have effected a reduction of bar-room taxes, taking the State as a whole; for twice as many had been paying the \$500 as paid the \$300. The bill was taken up in the House in April, as a special order, and, after several hours debate, was rejected in committee of the whole, on a rising vote. Sixty votes were counted against it.

No sooner was the result of the vote announced than the temperance floor leaders sprang a substitute for a uniform tax rate of \$500 for both malt and spirituous liquors. The substitute "carried with a whoop," and when the committee arose and a roll call was taken the \$500 uniform-rate substitute carried by a vote of 72 to 22. The substitute bill passed the Senate a few days later and was approved by the Governor. It was the last drive the liquor interests made on the Legislature to secure a reduction on bar-room license rates.

In the bill as the liquor interests had it introduced there was a section to permit bar-rooms to keep their doors open for busi-

ness on New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Washington's Birthday and on election nights. This section was rejected with the bill as introduced.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL LAWS

In the early 80's the Woman's Christian Temperance Union proposed measures for compulsory education in the public schools concerning the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors and narcotics on the human system. Michigan and New Hampshire were the first two States in which the Legislature moved to enact such laws. It was in 1883. In 1887 the Michigan Legislature completed the law so as to provide that in all public schools where there are classes in which hygiene and physiology are taught, text-books on these subjects shall be used which tell of the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. Between 1883 and 1890 the legislatures of 33 States placed such a law on their statute books. In 1886 Congress enacted a like law applying to the schools of the District of Columbia and all other schools controlled by the Government. This was the first purely temperance measure enacted by Federal authority.

CHRONOLOGY—MICHIGAN

The first measure to restrict the traffic in intoxicating liquor within the confines of what is now the State of Michigan was taken two years before the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed. Because of disturbances in Detroit by Indians when intoxicated with liquor given to them in exchange for furs, Detroit merchants on April 26, 1774, agreed to put their liquor in one general store and to sell to an Indian not more than one glass at a time. The Acts in chronological order to restrict, regulate and outlaw the traffic from that year to the

legislative session of 1917, which created the machinery for enforcing prohibition, were these:

1775—Committee of Detroit merchants formulated a plan to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians under penalty of \$300 fine.

1795—The law courts of Quarter Sessions were authorized to license the sale of wine and beer, the license fee to be \$4 a year.

1805—Territorial licenses for the sale of all kinds of intoxicant beverages were fixed at \$10 to \$25, the amount to be determined by justices of the peace.

1812—Penalty for selling to Indians fixed at \$5 to \$100 and forfeiture of the article (usually furs) that the Indian gave for liquor.

1814—Licenses in the Detroit district fixed at \$10 for all, and \$5 outside; also provision enacted that no one could be licensed to sell in less quantities than one quart except on petition of 12 free-holders.

1815—Dealers were forbidden to sell intoxicating beverages to a soldier without consent of his officer, or to an apprentice without consent of his master. Tavern-keepers were forbidden to sell to any person on Sundays except travelers and lodgers.

1819—Law enacted vesting the granting of licenses in county courts practically at their discretion, and making debts for liquor uncollectable.

1822—Detroit was vested with authority to tax and regulate retailers who were not tavern-keepers.

1827—Territorial Legislative Council warned tavern-keepers not to give or sell liquor to habitual drunkards; also decreed that intoxicating liquors should not be sold within a mile and a half of the meeting place of a religious society; also that licenses were to be issued by the county courts and that tavern-keepers holding liquor licenses must have at least two beds for

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travelers. Law of 1819 declaring debts for liquor uncollectable made more specific.

1829—Decreed in the Detroit district that no liquor should be drunk on licensed premises.

1833—Another license law enacted vesting licensing authority in township boards, licenses to be granted only when taverns were necessary for travelers.

1834—Licenses in the Detroit district raised to \$100. Detroit's population in 1834 was 4,968, and there was one licensed place for selling liquor for beverage purposes for each 13 families. All grocery stores had licensed bars. The \$100 license rate was disregarded.

1836—A State license law enacted and license rates fixed at \$15 to \$20.

1845—Law enacted for local option by municipalities and townships.

1850—Constitutional provision adopted reading: "The Legislature shall not pass any Act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors."

1851—Law enacted requiring barroom-keepers to give bonds of from \$500 to \$1,000, conditioned to pay any penalties and forfeitures incurred by reason of violating any provisions of law, and judgments in civil cases. The Supreme Court held this Act not to contravene the constitutional provision which prohibited granting licenses as means of revenue, and not to interfere with the right of the Legislature to prohibit, under heavy penalties, the traffic in ardent spirits when conducted in such manner as to corrupt public morals. Further, the court held that the statute was not an enabling Act to authorize the traffic by granting a license.

1853—Legislature passed the first so-called Maine prohibition Act. A petition 1,300 feet long was presented to the Legis-

lature praying for its enactment. The Act provided that municipal councils and township boards, on the first Monday in October each year, might authorize some person to sell liquor for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes only. Dealers were required to keep a list of all sales and names of persons to whom sold. The law was submitted to a referendum of the electors on the first Monday of June, 1853, and was ratified by a vote of 40,449 to 23,054. It went into effect December 1, 1853. A few weeks later a Detroit judge declared it unconstitutional. His decision greatly encouraged barroom-keepers and no serious effort was made to enforce the law.

1855—An iron-clad prohibition law was passed by the Legislature. It declared the liquor traffic to be illegal. Druggists, however, were to be permitted to sell for medicinal purposes and purposes other than beverage. Debts for liquor were declared to be non-collectable. The law went into effect May 15, 1855. During the following several months the number of bar-rooms in the State was materially diminished. There were many arrests for violating the law, but few convictions, and in a few years it was a dead letter.

1859—The Legislature, apparently realizing that the law could not be enforced, enacted a measure to forbid the adulteration of liquors, and provided for appointment, by probate judges, of chemists to be county inspectors of liquor. The measure accomplished practically nothing and was repealed in 1875.

1861—Distilling of alcohol to sell out of the State was legalized; also was legalized the selling of wine and cider in quantities of one gallon or over, and the brewing of malt beverages to be sold in quantities of more than five gallons.

1871—Justices of the peace were given jurisdiction to try

barroom-keepers for violations on account of liquor sales.

1873—Law amended so that women would be subject to imprisonment for liquor violations the same as men.

1875—State enacted a law taxing the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors.

1876—Constitutional provision forbidding the grant of licenses for the sale of ardent spirits and other intoxicating drinks was repealed on a referendum. The vote was: for repeal 60,639, against 52,561.

1877—Tax law amended to require bar-rooms to be closed on election days.

1879—Law amended to require closing on all legal holidays, and also to make the penalty for violators imprisonment as well as fine.

1887—Legislature submitted a prohibition amendment to a referendum. Rejected by a vote of 178,636 for the amendment and 184,281 against it. Directly after the rejection of the amendment at the April election the Legislature enacted several laws containing these provisions: each violation of the liquor laws to be a separate offense; saloon-keepers made liable for civil damages for selling to minors and posted persons; no saloon to be conducted within one mile of the State Soldiers' Home; unlawful to sell liquor to inmates of the Soldiers' Home except when away from Grand Rapids on furlough; declared unlawful to sell to minors and students, or to permit minors and students to be in bar-rooms; persons intoxicated in public places to be liable to \$20 fine or 30 days' imprisonment, with the person having the option to sign a pledge in the presence of the judge to abstain from intoxicants for one year; sale of intoxicants barred from theaters and other places of amusement; closing hours fixed from 9 p. m. to 7 a. m.,—in cities to 11 p. m., if the local authorities permitted; screens and cur-

tains that obstructed the view of bars from the street forbidden.

1889—County local-option law enacted. Registration and election boards forbidden to meet in buildings in which intoxicants were sold.

1893—Law enacted forbidding the sale of intoxicants on boats on State waters outside the boundaries of cities, villages and townships, except on boats licensed by the Federal Government.

1895—Tax rate for retailers of malt beverages, or spirituous beverages, or both, made uniform at \$500.

1897—Law forbidding giving or selling intoxicants to posted persons made more stringent.

1907—Boards of supervisors empowered to send "booze-fighters" to gold cures at public expense.

1909—Warner-Cramton law enacted which limited the number of bar-room licenses that a city, village or township could issue to one for each 500 population; also a law forbidding free lunches to be served in bar-rooms, except crackers and pretzels; also fixed a penalty of \$1,000 fine or one year imprisonment for furnishing intoxicants to inmates of State penal and reformatory institutions, except hospital supplies. Penalty for selling to posted persons increased to \$200 fine or 90 days' imprisonment.

1913—Pray law enacted which prohibited the shipment of intoxicating beverages into dry counties except under rigid regulations, and which contained drastic search and seizure provisions. It was supplementary to the Webb-Kenyon Federal law forbidding interstate shipments, except under specified conditions, from wet States into dry States. Law enacted to prohibit the drinking of intoxicants on steam and interurban cars except in compartments where drinks could be served

under licenses, and authorizing trainmen to enforce the law. Law forbidding the taking of liquor into mines.

1915—Township boards empowered to refuse, at their option, to approve all applications for bar-room licenses. Declared to be unlawful to use in advertising liquors the picture, or any utterance or writing, of a deceased President of the United States. Also made unlawful to give or sell intoxicants to employes in lumber camps, mills and yards, or on the right-of-way of logging railroads.

1916—Constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition initiated under the initiative and referendum article of the constitution. The amendment was submitted to the electors November 7, 1916, and ratified by a majority of 68,624. The vote was: for the amendment 353,378, against 284,754. Amendment operative May 1, 1918.

1917—Law enacted providing methods and machinery for enforcing state-wide prohibition.

FEDERAL CHRONOLOGY

It was not until nearly sixty years after Michigan made the first move against unrestricted traffic in liquor that Congress enacted the first temperance law. The Federal temperance Acts chronologically are these.

1832—Act forbidding the sale of intoxicants to Indians or introducing liquor into Indian country.

1883—Excessive use of intoxicating liquors declared to be a bar to appointment in the civil service.

1890—Sale forbidden of intoxicating liquor in any military post, canteen or transport, or on premises used for military purposes.

1902—Sale of intoxicants to certain natives on islands of the Pacific coast forbidden.

1902—Sale of intoxicants in national parks prohibited.

1903—Congress declared that no intoxicating liquor should be sold in the restaurants of the Capitol building at Washington.

1907—Congress forbade sale of intoxicants anywhere between the Government Hospital for the insane and the Home for the aged and infirm, or within a radius of a mile and a half of either in the District of Columbia.

1907—Sale of intoxicating liquors in any immigrant station forbidden.

1909—Interstate carriers were forbidden to collect the purchase price of liquors before or after delivery from the consignee, which killed the odious C. O. D. express business of liquor shipments into dry States. The Act also required all liquor shipments to be marked as such and forbade delivery except to bona fide consignees.

1909—Congress declared intoxicating liquors non-mailable.

1912—Act passed forbidding the sale and manufacture of liquors in Alaska except under certain conditions.

1913—Congress passed Webb-Kenyon Act to forbid the importation of intoxicants into a State to be received, used or possessed contrary to the laws of such States.

1917—Congress submitted to the several States for ratification a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. Also passed a law for absolute prohibition in Alaska; also a bill for prohibition in Porto Rico; also a bill making the District of Columbia dry; also to forbid the sending of advertising matter and soliciting letters for liquor orders into dry States; also a law providing severe penalties for persons who order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported by interstate commerce into a dry State except for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes.

CLAUDE JEAN ALLOUEZ, S. J. (1613-1689) *Jeune*

BY JOHN A. LEMMER
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WITHIN twelve miles of Notre Dame, in the vicinity of Niles, Mich., is the grave of Father Claude Allouez, of him who endured hunger, nakedness, shipwreck, and persecution, that the ^{Indians} savages of the wild northwest might know of God; of him who for thirty years traveled through gloomy forest and over desolate prairie, preaching to numberless tribes of Indians, sometimes worshipped as a manitou, sometimes avoided as a pestilence and despised as an assassin. It is he who founded Catholicity in the West, and well is he called the Francis Xavier of the American missions. He lives forever,—the pioneer of the holy men of God in the wilderness of North America. *Ind. Mission*

It was in the year 1613¹ at St.-Didier-en-Forest, Haute Loire, in the province of Toulouse, France, that Claude Jean Allouez was born. When about seventeen years of age he entered the Jesuit mission of Toulouse as a novice, and here, as well as at *Leop*

1. T. J. Campbell, S. J., in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, gives 1620 as the year in which Allouez was born. However, in the same article Father Campbell writes that Allouez died in 1689 at the age of 76, which makes 1613 the year of his birth. Another evidence of inaccuracy in Father Campbell's account is the statement that Father Allouez died near the St. John's River; it is the St. Joseph River near which his death occurred.

Jeune 774
In the *Jesuit Relations*, Vol. 44, p. 322, June 6, 1622, is mentioned as the date of the birth of Allouez; in Vol. 71, p. 158, 1613 (al. 1620) is given. Margry and Winsor accept 1613.

Billom and Rodez, he labored until his student life ended in 1656.² He served but a short time as preacher at Rodez, for the missionary spirit burned within him, and in 1657 he received permission to embark for Canada.

On the 11th of July, 1658, the ship which had conveyed d'Argenson, Governor of New France, and Father Allouez across the Atlantic, anchored before Quebec. Two years later, on September 19, Allouez left this city to become Superior of Three Rivers, where for seven years he ministered to the people of the neighboring St. Lawrence settlements. While he was stationed there, he was appointed by Bishop Laval of Quebec as grand vicar for "all the countries toward the north and west;"³ so Allouez holds the distinction of being the first vicar-general in the west, the head of the first ecclesiastical organization in that country.

In 1664 Father Allouez was selected to continue the work of Father René Ménard. He left Three Rivers for Montreal, whence he expected to go to the Ottawas, but he reached Montreal too late to depart for the western mission, and he had to return to Three Rivers. The following year, on the 8th of August, Allouez bade farewell to his mission again, and with six French fur traders and four hundred savages who were fleeing from pursuing Iroquois, he set out for the western wilds. The canoe in which he and the French traders paddled was smashed, and the Indians whom Allouez had called the "Angels of the Upper Algonquins," waited not for them to repair it. Fortunately, however, they succeeded soon in fixing the little

2. *Jesuit Relations*, Vol. 44, 322. According to this account Allouez was born in 1622.

3. *Ibid.*, LVI, 303, note 8. The document conferring this title is dated July 21, 1663, and is to be found in the archiepiscopal archives at Quebec.

boat, and they overtook the savages on the Ottawa River. The canoe was now of little use, so Allouez requested the Indians to take the white men aboard with them. They replied by making room for the traders and leaving the priest behind, telling him in arrogant and threatening terms that he would be abandoned on some desert island should he attempt to follow them further.

This unkind treatment did not daunt the heroic Father. Providentially, some Frenchmen discovered him, and some days afterward they caught up with the fleet of Indian canoes. Allouez had now determined upon a more brusque attitude toward the red men. "Know you not," he berated them, "that I hold Onnontio's voice in my hands, and that I am to speak for him, through the presents he entrusted to me, to all your nations?"⁴ His eloquent tirade frightened some of the Indians, but the heart of one old chief remained untouched, and he insisted that because Allouez could not carry a heavy load or paddle a canoe, he should be left behind. The advice of this contemptuous chief was followed; but later, evidently regretting his action, the chief came back after the missionary, gruffly provided him with a paddle, and silently made room for him in his canoe.

Father Allouez in tender simplicity and humility tells of this voyage. "The slight esteem in which they held me caused them to steal from me every article from my wardrobe that they could. . . . And when evening came, as my pilot took away a bit of blanket that I had, to serve him as a pillow, he forced me to pass the night without any covering but the foliage of some trees.

"When hunger is added to these discomforts, it is a severe

4. *Ibid.*, L, 253; 1664-67.

hardship, but one that soon teaches a man to find a relish in the bitterest roots and the most putrid meat. God was pleased to make me suffer from hunger, on Fridays especially, for which I heartily thank Him."⁵

Continuing, Allouez tells how amid all these hardships, he would exert himself to carry as heavy burdens as he possibly could around the rapids, and that his weak efforts resulted only in the mockery of the savages. But frequently, one of them softened with compassion would, as unostentatiously as possible, lighten his burdens.

It was on this journey that Allouez displayed the qualities so essential to the missionary. The Indians had picked up some wounded Ottawas, over whom the medicine men pronounced invocations to their divinities in order to effect a cure. Allouez refused to remain silent amid this superstition, and despite the fact that he was there alone and despised and at the mercy of the Indians, he accosted the chief medicine men and bade them desist from their ceremonies. His words moved the sick man, who refused to consent to a continuance of the Indian practices. Allouez was happy over the result his interference had effected, and minded little the destruction of his canoe.

On the 5th of September, 1665, the party reached Sault Ste. Marie. There, on the waters of Lake Superior, which Allouez named Lac de Tracy, in honor of the Governor, he met the Indians of twelve or fifteen nations. It seemed the obvious design of God to facilitate the promulgation of the Gospel by means of these excellent fishing waters. After coasting 180 leagues along the southern shore of Lake Superior, Allouez, on October 1, arrived at a beautiful bay called Chegoimegon. A

5. *Ibid.*, L, 257; 664-67.

village of seven nations of savages stood here, the home of eight hundred men capable of bearing arms. Here the priest began the mission of La Pointe du Sainte Esprit, and achieved his first triumph when he successfully persuaded the young warriors of a number of Algonquin tribes assembled there to abandon a war against the Sioux.

Father Allouez met with considerable difficulty in attempting to bring these Indians to Christianity. The polytheistic Ottawas worshipped the sun, the moon, the stars, the lake, the rivers and woods as benevolent spirits, and the dragon, the adder, and the storms as malevolent powers. The object of their special veneration was the "Missibizi," a fabulous animal they saw only in dreams. Allouez erected his chapel in the middle of their village, and placed striking pictures of hell and of scenes depicting the Last Judgment therein. Many Indians came to him for instruction, and eighty infants were baptized the first winter. The missionary found in the medicine men his bitter enemies, and frequently he had to endure their contempt and mockery. Indeed, their insolence was so great that his chapel was wrecked by profligate Indians whom the medicine men had incited.

After Allouez had labored at La Pointe nearly two years he set out on the 6th of May, 1667, for Lake Nipigon to visit the Nipissiriniens, among whom Christians were to be found. He passed in a canoe across the western end of Lake Superior, and on its northern shore in a chapel of foliage he took the opportunity to say Mass, thus enjoying the sweetest refreshment he had experienced during that journey, entirely obliterating all his former fatigues. He reached the village of the Nipissiriniens on June 30, and there he found twenty Christians, with whom he remained two weeks.

Father Allouez now resolved to go to Quebec in the attempt

to secure assistance in his work, and if possible to bring workmen back with him, that chapels and houses for the missionaries might be erected in order to provide permanent residences, and that the Indians might be encouraged in the tilling of the soil.

He reported to his superiors on August 4, 1667, and visited with them two days. Then he returned to Chegoimegon, taking Father Louis Nicholas and one other man with him, since the Indians refused to make room for more white men in their canoes. Work at La Pointe was again resumed, but the results were far from encouraging. Allouez, who had been instructing the Indians there for two or three years, now determined to leave them unless they took increased interest in his labors. His spirits rose, however, when in the summer of 1668 the Elders among the *Queues Coupees*⁶ declared themselves in favor of embracing Christianity. They had failed thus far to take the Faith seriously, and Allouez had become impatient with them. "I told them," wrote the missionary, "that at length I felt myself obliged to leave them, in order to go to the Sault, because, after my three years among them, they were unwilling to embrace our holy Faith. . . . I added that I should leave the place immediately, and that I was going to shake the dust from my shoes; indeed, I took my shoes off in their presence, in proof that I was leaving them altogether, and did not wish to take anything from them away with me, not even the dust that clung to my shoes."⁷

6. *Ibid.*, XXXIII, 273, note 6. "*Kickkagoneciak*, the Kiskakons are the 'Short-tailed Bear' clan of the Ottawas, not a separate tribe. The name *Kickkagon* is derived . . . from the Algonquin word *Kiska*, 'to cut,'—alluding to the abbreviated tail of the bear; hence its French soubriquet, *Queues Coupees*, 'Cut tails,' sometimes given to the clan."

7. *Ibid.*, LII, 205; 1667-69.

Allouez saw that he had inspired them with fear, and left them to their deliberations. Fortunately, before he could take his leave, the conversion of the whole nation of the Queues Coupees was made certain. Consequently, the priest wintered with the Indians for the fourth time in order that he might instruct and baptize them. They abandoned their superstitious ceremonies and refrained from offering sacrifices to their old gods; they abolished polygamy entirely, and exhibited the greatest fervor, living near Allouez' chapel so that the women and children could go to church every day during the winter.

In September, 1669, Father Allouez was replaced at La Pointe by Father Marquette, and Allouez went to Quebec, taking with him some Indians that he had ransomed. His stay in Quebec was very brief, and he quickly returned to Sault Ste. Marie. There he met some Pottawattomies, who requested him to come with them that he might soften the hearts of some French traders who had been abusing the Indians. So on November 3, 1667, Father Allouez with two other white men left the Sault for Baie des Puants, or Green Bay. That the trip was a hard one we learn from Allouez, who writes that one morning "upon awaking we found ourselves covered with snow, and the surface of the canoe coated with ice. This little beginning of crosses which our Lord was pleased to allot invited us to offer ourselves for greater ones. We were compelled to embark with all the baggage and provisions, with great difficulty, our bare feet in the water, in order to keep the canoe afloat, which otherwise would have broken."⁸

Wisconsin received its first message of Christianity when on the 2nd of December, the eve of the feast of St. Francis

8. *Ibid.*, LIV, 199; 1669-71.

Xavier, the post of the French traders and the motley village of Sacs and Foxes and Pottawatomies was reached. The mission of St. Francis Xavier was established there, among Indians very barbarous and in an exceptionally needy condition, their food consisting mainly of Indian corn and acorns.

In April, 1670, Allouez ascended the Fox River and visited the Winnebagoes. He translated the Lord's Prayer and the Angelican Salutation together with a very brief catechism into their strange language which he had studied. His labor among them was very fruitful, and fifty-seven of the tribe were baptized.

Allouez had received instructions to return to Sault Ste. Marie, which he did on the 20th of April. Accompanied by Father Dablon, his Superior, he returned to St. Francis Xavier by canoe in September of the same year. The priests received a hearty welcome from the Indians, and bands of warriors constantly paraded before their lodge in amusing imitation of the soldiers which some of them had seen at Montreal. Allouez addressed large audiences, and spoke to them of hell and of the devils. The interested Indians beset him with so many questions that even the nights were employed in explaining to them the doctrines of Christianity.

To get to the tribes farther inland Father Allouez traveled twenty-four leagues during the month of February, 1671, to the village of the Outagamis, the mission of St. Mark. "What consolation, O my Jesus," he wrote, "to make you known to those who have never heard of you! I was preparing myself for death, meeting at first nothing but insolence and repulses from these barbarians; and lo! they are listening to me with an attention and affection beyond what I could have expected even from the best disposed people."⁹ The missionary planted

9. *Ibid.*, LV, 221; 1670-72.

a cross in the middle of the village of the Outagamis, and told the young warriors the story of Constantine, whereupon, of their own accord, they marked their shields of bull-hide with the cross, and marched to victory in battle.

We come now to one of the most interesting incidents in the history of the wild northwest. Monsieur de St. Lussou, sub-delegate of the Intendent of New France, Monsieur Talon, summoned all the tribes within a radius of one hundred leagues of the Sault to come there, and on the 4th of June, 1761, the territory of the northwest was solemnly taken over in the name of the King of France. The purpose of the assemblage was to foster the spread of Christianity as well as to cause the sovereignty of the French monarch to be recognized by even the most remote tribes. Sault Ste. Marie was an ideal place for apostolic labors since it lay in the most traversed route of the savages who went to the French settlements, and the representatives of fourteen nations were present, some deputies coming from Monsonis at the head of Hudson's Bay.

When all were assembled a huge cross was raised, and the French escutcheon was fixed to a cedar pole erected above the cross. Allouez, who understood the Indian method of harangue and how to adapt himself to the comprehension of the savages, was the orator of the day, and astonished the Indians with the power and greatness of the French monarch as he pictured it for them.

"Cast your eyes upon the Cross raised so high above your head," bade he; "there it was that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, making Himself man for the love of men, was pleased to be fastened and to die. . . . He is the Master of our lives, of Heaven, of Earth, and of Hell. Of Him I have always spoken to you, and His name and word I have borne into all these countries. But look likewise at that other post, to which

are affixed the armorial bearings of the great Captain of France whom we call King. He lives beyond the seas; he is the Captain of the greatest Captains, and has not his equal in the world. All the captains you have ever seen, or of whom you have heard, are mere children compared with him."¹⁰

Then Allouez translated Lussou's speech into the Algonquin tongue, the Frenchmen sang the Exudiat to the delight of the savages, musketry was discharged, and the observance ended amid the cries of "Long live the King!"

Allouez returned to his work at Green Bay, and established the mission of Des Pères. On the 9th of August, 1672, he embarked for the mission of St. Jacques among the Mascoutens on the Fox River, and he reached there four days later. During the previous year 114 persons had been baptized at the mission, and now it was a village of 6,000 souls, in which five tribes were represented. The eagerness of the Indians to hear Allouez was so great that the chapel was much too small and the walls, which were made of rushes, were broken down. Indeed, all could not be given instruction at one time, so Allouez often had to go outside the chapel in order to make himself heard; or he would have the Indians within the chapel say the prayers he had taught them, and then they would withdraw, their places being taken immediately by others.

In front of his chapel which stood among the Mascoutens the missionary erected a cross twenty-two feet high. The Miamis were especially grateful for this, and hung clusters of Indian corn, girdles, and red garters upon it as a mark of veneration. But they desired the cross near their own cabins, and beseeched Allouez to remove the one from the Mascoutens to their village. To this the Mascoutens strenuously objected, so in order to

See also
^{10.} *Ibid.*, LV, 109; 1670-72.

satisfy all, Allouez had a similar cross erected among the Miamis.

On the 6th of September, Father Allouez started down the river to St. Francis Xavier, and while descending the rapids his canoe was broken and all the baggage was water-soaked. Some of the boatmen went to get another canoe, while Allouez was compelled to remain for eight days on an islet ten feet long with one of the men who was sick. The trip to Green Bay was made upon his recovery.

In 1676 Allouez was called upon to replace Father Marquette, whose work among the Illinois had been terminated by death. He left Baie des Puants in October, desiring to winter with the Illinois, but he was forced to encamp until February of the next year. Then he placed his canoe on the ice and ice-boated toward Lake Michigan, or the Lake of the Illinois, as it was called by the members of that tribe. He reached this body of water on the vigil of the feast of St. Joseph, and so he named it Lake St. Joseph. After traveling seventy-six leagues along the lake, he reached the river that led to the Illinois. When he arrived at their settlement he was welcomed by eighty Indians, the chief of whom advanced thirty steps with the calumet to greet him.

It was on the 27th of April, 1677, that Allouez reached Kaskaskia, the village of the Illinois, to make his home in Marquette's cabin. Eight tribes were assembled there and 351 cabins lined the river banks. Allouez tells us that the Indians living there used no guns because they were too cumbersome, but that they were expert with the bow and arrow, and that their shields of wild bison were arrow-proof and covered the whole body. On the festival of the Holy Cross, May 3, 1677, Allouez planted in the village a cross thirty-five feet high,

while the Indians looked on admiringly and respectfully. Soon thereafter he was driven from this nation, but he returned again the following year.

It was because of Allouez' supreme trust in God that the Illinois were won over to Christianity. They possessed no love for the French, because they believed that the Europeans were allied with their enemies, the Iroquois, with whom they were constantly at war, and so the Illinois determined to kill the first Frenchman who came to them. Fully aware of their resolution, Allouez went to them, telling them that he knew of their intention, but that his zeal for their salvation was so great that the safety of his own life meant little provided he could save their souls. This heroic act of the missionary gained the admiration and love of the Illinois, and they accepted his teachings cordially.

When Allouez returned to Kaskasia in 1678, he found that the tribe had been scattered by the Iroquois, but he remained there until LaSalle came in 1679, when he retired to the Mascoutens. It is now that we come upon the sole dissonant voice in the life of Allouez, and that issues from the proud and boastful La Salle, who always saw in the disasters that befell him the influence of the Jesuits. La Salle showed particular animosity towards Allouez, and accused him of inspiring the Miamis to bring the Illinois and the Iroquois to war against each other and to have La Salle massacred. However, the circumstances given by La Salle upon which this suspicion rests are far from convincing.¹¹ The best proof that La Salle's suspicions of Allouez are groundless is the sincere friendship that existed between the priest and Tonty, La Salle's most faithful follower.

The last years of Allouez' life were spent among the Illinois

11. Parkman, *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West*, p. 222.

and the Miamis. Zealously he instructed them, sharing with them the few miserable roots they found to eat, and even of these each obtained very little owing to the great numbers in the tribe. The scarcity of food did not permit the savages to remain long in one place, but this did not diminish the enthusiasm of Allouez, who traveled with them through dismal marshes, sometimes passing through twelve marshes in one day, sometimes even through one continuous swamp. In winter the ice was not very thick, and frequently he sank up to his knees in the cold water. Yet, despite all this, Allouez, ardent in his love for all the children of God, labored and prayed, employing even the time spent in travel for instruction.

Among the Miamis, near the site of the present city of Niles, Mich., on the banks of the St. Joseph River, Allouez died on the night of August 27-28, 1689. His name is connected everlastingly with the advancement and discovery in the north-west, for he was a man of zeal and piety, of fearlessness and energetic devotion. In many an Indian village did he plant the cross of Christ, and among many an Indian tribe did he abolish idolatry and superstition. With sincere fortitude he gave himself, body and soul, to God, unhesitatingly facing death whenever the cause of Christianity would be thus promoted. Many a wintry night he spent alone in some little snow-bound cabin, possibly because a Christian Indian had died after baptism, and as a result, had become a murderer in the eyes of the rest of the tribe. Gifted with the power of tongues, he instructed over 100,000 savages during his life, and baptized 10,000. Truly is he the Francis Xavier of America.

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OLD VETERANS' STORIES *Continued*

BY THE LANSING LODGE, SONS OF VETERANS

GHOSTS!

CONTRIBUTED BY BERNARD B. WHITTIER

IT was Hallowe'en! And the twins had been invited to a party at Grandpa's!

There had been the usual games, dipping for apples, black cat, and all the rest of the fun. Every child that Grandpa and Grandma knew, the twins thought, had been invited to the party, and they were having such a good time!

But there comes a time at every party when the children get too sleepy to enjoy their games. At most parties that is the time to go home. But at a Hallowe'en party that is only a signal to sit down and tell the creepiest stories you can possibly think of. Grandma was 'most afraid to have the children indulge in that part of the program, but Grandpa was firm.

"Didn't we used to tell the worst ghost stories you ever heard when we were kids?" he said.

"Yes," said Grandma, "and many's the night I've laid awake half the night, scared out of my wits, thinking of those stories, too."

"And never got 'em back!" said Grandpa. "That's half the fun, you know. But in those days the old folks about half believed in ghosts and goblins themselves, and didn't take any pains to teach us there really aren't any such things. That makes a big difference, you know."

"Yes, I suppose so," said Grandma, seeing that he was determined to have his way about it.

So the twins, Ethel and Bert, had their stories, with Grandpa sitting as arbiter, to see that nothing was told that was not all right, and to sooth any too ruffled nerves that might develop. But in a large measure Grandpa was right, and the children told of their ghosts and goblins and other horrid things, with nothing more than an occasional "Oo-o-o!" from the more nervous girls.

But at last even that exciting sport was beginning to pale. All the most exciting tales had been told, and the time had come when further efforts would fall flat in their effect. It was then, as usual in emergencies, that Grandpa was appealed to.

"You tell us a ghost story, Grandpa," said Ethel.

"A really, truly one," added Bert.

"Oh, do!" sang the chorus of voices.

"A really, truly ghost story," repeated Grandpa. "Well, now, how is a fellow to tell really, truly ghost stories, when there aren't any such things as ghosts?"

"Oh, tell us something exciting, anyway," said Ethel.

"Something exciting, anyway," said Grandpa, drawing lustily on his pipe, which had nearly gone out. "A really, truly ghost story about some ghosts that aren't real, and make it exciting. You don't want anything, do you?"

"Oh, you know what we mean!" said Ethel, banging a tiny fist against her knee.

"Yes, Missy," said Grandpa, "I guess maybe I do. Now let me see. We want a suitable ghost story. A ghost story. I guess maybe I'll tell you about a ghost I saw in the army one time."

"Oh, goody, goody!"

"Did you really see it?" asked one of the children.

"Yes, I really saw it," said Grandpa. "It was while I was on picket duty one night. I was standing in the open, but there was a patch of woods only a little ways from me. It was away in the middle of the night, some time—I don't remember just what time—when I first saw the ghost, just coming out of the edge of the woods. I didn't think anything of it at first. We got used to seeing all sorts of sights in the army, you know. A little thing like a white ghost at midnight didn't bother me any.

"Then after a while the ghost suddenly disappeared right while I was looking at it. That made me sit up and think a bit. A white ghost was all right, but a white ghost that suddenly disappeared while I was looking at it was another thing."

"Maybe it went back in the woods," said Bert.

"That's what I thought," said Grandpa. "But after a while there it came into sight again, right before my eyes. That set me to thinking again. It was nearer to me than it was the first time, too."

"Oo-o-o, my!" shivered one of the girls.

"That was what I thought," said Grandpa, "after it had disappeared and come into view again. It did that several times; now I saw it, now I didn't, and every time I saw it, it was nearer to me. And I couldn't away, you know, because that was against the rules. I just had to stand there and watch that ghost come closer and closer to me every time I saw it. And I couldn't tell what it was doing when I couldn't see it, you know. It made me feel pretty nervous."

"Oo-o-o, my! I should think it would!" said the girls.

"Yes, it did, really," said Grandpa. "You see, I wasn't afraid of it so much as a ghost, because I knew there wasn't

any such thing as really, truly ghosts; but I did know that the Johnny Rebs were trying to pull off every trick they could think of to get some advantage over us. You see, I was really afraid that was a Johnny disguised as a ghost to scare the liver and whey out of me, so as to get close enough to put me out of business. And I had no particular liking for being stuck with a Johnny's bayonet. They were too long and sharp!

"But that ghost kept getting closer and closer till at last it was but a few feet away, and I was about ready to have a fit. I figured it was time to put an end to it, even if it did rouse the camp. So I waited till it came into view again, only a little ways away, and then I raised my gun and fired. The ghost disappeared immediately, of course, but it was only a minute till the officer of the guard was on hand, wanting to know what I had shot at. How was I to tell a big United States Army officer that I had shot at a ghost, and expect to have him believe me?

"Well, he didn't believe me, and ordered another guard posted with me until morning. But in the morning we had it on the officer, for there, when I had shot her, lay a fine, fat cow, white on one side, and a dark red on the other. Of course, when she turned the red side towards me in dark I couldn't see her, but when she turned the white side towards me I could see her; but, not being white all over, it didn't look like a cow, you know. She had wandered out of the woods eating the grass. She certainly did throw a scare into your Grandpa once, though."

"What did you do with her?" asked Bert. "Didn't you have to pay for her?"

"No, siree," said Grandpa. "The army was glad enough to do any paying, for the fresh meat she made. I had the first

real good beefsteak I had had in months off of that cow. I wasn't so sorry, while I was eating that beefsteak, that I had seen ghosts that once."—[From an experience of James J. Whittier, Co. A, 6th Vt. Inf. Date unknown]

*Civ. War
Faint soldier
South Coast*

A BOX OF TROUBLE

CONTRIBUTED BY L. E. BRADLEY

Just after the battle of Atlanta, a number of recruits joined our regiment at the camp, six miles east of Atlanta, and among the number was an Indian by the name of "Fisher," who came from near Saginaw, Mich., as a substitute. He did not chum with the boys to any extent, and seemed a "lone Indian" in every sense of the word.

Soon afterward we started out after General Hood, with General Thomas in command, and I saw the Indian with a spade, there not being a gun handy. He was put in the engineers' corps. The next day I saw him without his spade, and asked him what he had done with it.

"Hugh! Threw it in the weeds. I don't carry spade!"

He came that night to have me read some letters he had received from a sister, and to write to her, as he could not read or write. He was very homesick. He would "never see Michigan again." I tried to cheer him up, but he "had it bad." I saw him only about once a week, although in the same company.

While we were crossing the Cumberland Mountains we halted to rest, and, being at quite an elevation, we had a good view of the slopes below; and I saw someone prowling around the buildings some forty rods away, but thought nothing of it, as there were always some of the boys looking for something to piece out our rations with. But, as he was the only one in view, I continued to watch him, and saw him pick up some-

thing and put it on his shoulder. Soon he began to wave his free arm frantically. I became interested, and soon saw him put the box down, dive both arms into it, and start for the column. Between him and the column was a small piece of hemp, about six feet high, and I could just see the top of his head as he bounded through. He came up to the line, and such a sight! We could not tell whether he was an Indian or an over-ripe banana. He was covered with bees, with his arms clasping about a pound of honey, the rest having run down his clothes. His eyes were swollen shut, but he remarked, "I got honey!"

Some little time after that I saw him again for the last time. He had a haversack left of all his outfit. He told me his shoes hurt his feet, and that it was so warm he did not need his blanket or clothes, so he "threwed them away," and was dressed in light marching order—barefooted, and with pants and shirt constituting his wardrobe.

I see in the records that he was sent to a hospital in Virginia, from which he was afterwards discharged, in '65.—[Co. D, 23rd Mich. Vol. Inf. Experience during Georgia campaign. Courtesy Mrs. Albertine B. Conklin and Miss Gertrude E. Mevis]

COURTING!

CONTRIBUTED BY GERTRUDE E. MEVIS AND BERNARD B. WHITTIER

At the close of the war two chums returned to Knoxville, entering Government employ, and being sent to pick up Government stock, as horses and mules bearing the United States brand were called, making their headquarters with a farmer named French, on "Strawberry Plain."

To pass away the time they called one evening on some girls whose acquaintance they had made a year and a half

before, when the army was in Tennessee. But while chatting with the girls their two brothers, with two neighbor boys, returned from Dandridge, all being ex-Confederate soldiers; and all were proportionately "wrathy" that the "Yanks" should call on their sisters. So when the boys came to go, the Southerners swore to "take care of them," promising them only four lengths of fence before the hostilities should begin.

Being granted the privilege of saying farewell to the family, young Bryant went into the house and laid the situation before them, asking only one favor. It was readily granted, though doubt was expressed of anything being of any avail. The lad then requested that the girls hold their brothers' arms while they made good their escape.

So the boys were stationed off the four lengths of fence, and bade to go, which they did; but before they could hardly get started they heard the curses and swearing of the enraged brothers at being held; and soon the bullets were flying fast and close. But the boys made good their escape, arriving at their headquarters late at night, and promptly throwing up their job the next morning, starting for Michigan on horseback, by way of Cumberland Gap and Lexington and Louisville, where they carried their horses for Detroit.—[Experience of A. L. Bryant and his chum, Albert E. Ludlum, Co. G, 23rd Mich. Vol. Inf. Fall of 1865]

A PLATE'S WORTH

CONTRIBUTED BY EDWIN R. HAVENS

In June, 1863, we started for Gettysburg, as it afterward turned out. On the 27th of June, at Frederick, Md., a change in the command of the division and cavalry corps took place, and the Michigan Cavalry brigade was placed under the command of the afterward famous Gen. George A. Custer in the division

commanded by Gen. Judson A. Kilpatrick, and the next day took up a line of march towards Gettysburg. On the first day, or rather the first night, my captain, the company being on advance guard of the column, asked me if I did not want to go ahead to some of the farmhouses by the way and get something for him and myself to eat that night. Of course, I assented, boylike, not thinking that there could be any danger in the scout; so, taking his haversack and my own, I spurred up my horse and started.

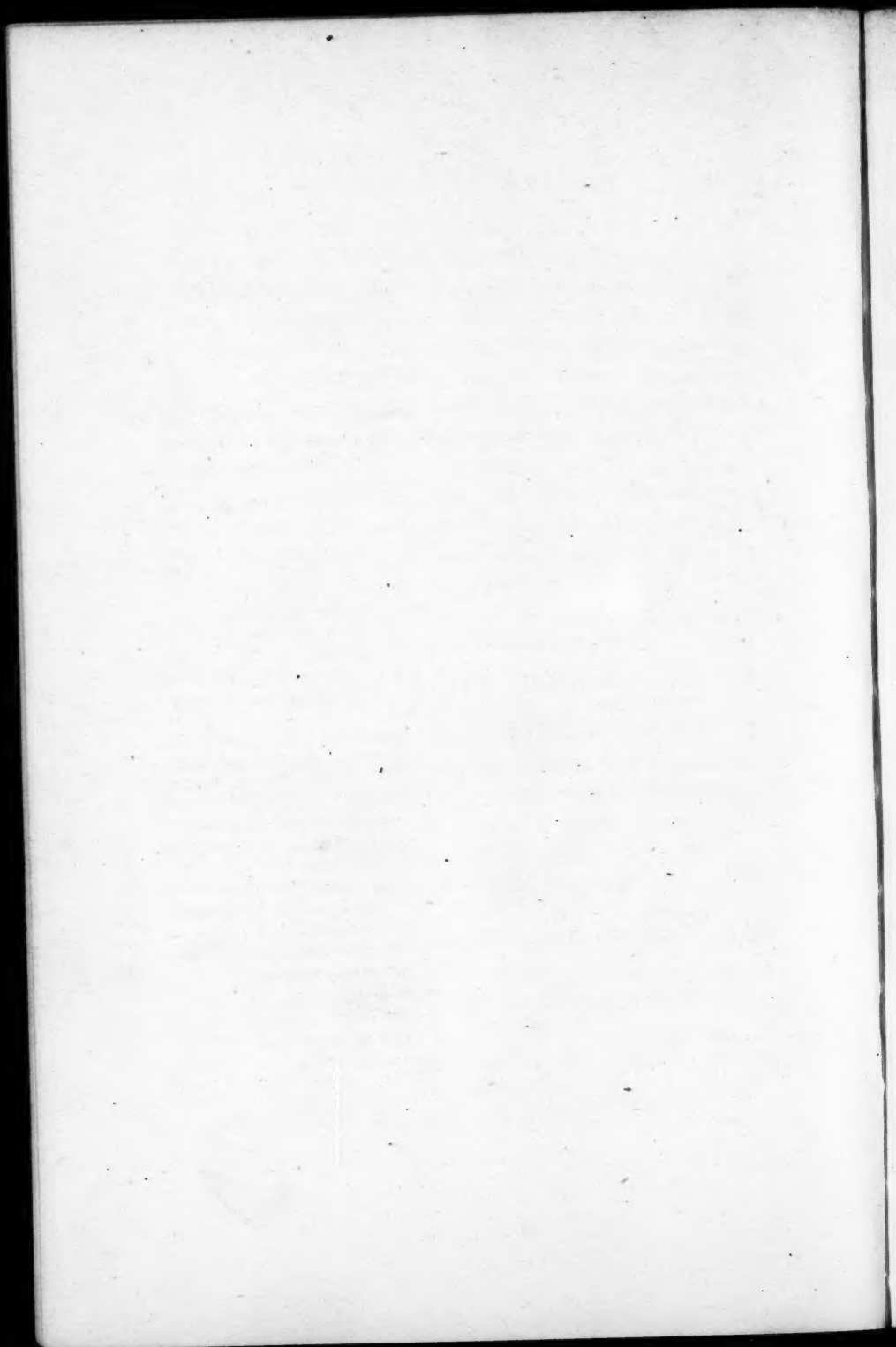
I had not ridden far before discerning a light near the roadside and started for it, but before reaching it the light was extinguished. I soon after espied a house by the road, with no yard in front, so, riding alongside the porch, I drew my sabre and, rapping sharply on the floor of the porch, I was greeted with the hail, "Who bee's there?" I answered, "A soldier." "Bee's ye a yankee or bee's ye a rebel?" I replied, "A Union soldier." Then came, "Get oop! Katherina, get oop! The yankees is coom, the yankees is coom!" and soon the light again appeared, and the good couple, not stopping to make an elaborate toilet, appeared, both loaded with eatables. After my haversacks were both filled to the brim and overflowing, the farmer appeared with a great, big pie. I demurred to taking it, telling him that I had all I could well carry and no place to put the pie, everything being full. But he said, "Shust take it along on the plate." "But," says I, "you may never get your plate again." "Nefer mind that; shust you drive the damn rebels out *and you may keep the plate!*"

Well, we did both.—[Sergt. Co. A, and Lieut. Co. I, 7th Mich. Vol. Cav. Experience on June 28, 1863. Courtesy of Miss Edna Havens and Miss Gertrude E. Mevis]

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